THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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REB. AND FED.

THE BLUE AND GRAY IN CHARLOTTE.

The Assembling of Northern Settlers in the South in Charlotte, North Carolina—A Tribute to Southern Hospitality—The Truth From Those Who Know Best.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., January 16.—Yesterday witnessed the assembling of a very important body in this city, and the lateness of the hour last night at which the body adjourned prevented my sending a telegram. The northern settlers in the southern states were invited by N. Dumont to meet here and give a full, fair and free expression of their views touching the statements in the northern press that northern men could not dwell in security here or express their political views in safety. In response to this call delegates to the number of sixty or seventy came from the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. The larger portion had seen service under the stars and stripes in the "late unpleasantness." The opera house was decorated with federal and confederate flags.

The following were elected permanent officers: N. Dumont, Charlotte, president.

Vice-presidents—W. B. Middaugh, Danville, Va; A. J. Curtis, San Mateo, Fla; P. F. Lawshe, Gainesville, Ga; H. Coykendale, Black's Station, S. C.

Secretaries—R. E. McDonald, Charlotte; T. J. Conger, Conger's, N. C.; J. E. Woodhouse, Concord, N. C.

The following were appointed a committee on business: Rev. S. Mattoon, D.D., Charlotte; A. J. Curtis, Florida; H. Coy, Kendall, S. C.; W. B. Middaugh, Virginia; Major H. D. Ingersoll, Georgia.

Major B. R. Smith presented an address of welcome to the convention, and a committee submitted, afterwards, a response. Speeches were made by J. C. Bates, H. L. Bollman, W. B. Middaugh, Major Powers, T. Hoyt, and others, all concurring in the statements that they had experienced kindness at the south, and had no difficulty in voting or expressing their views.

The committee on business submitted an elaborate and ably-prepared paper completely controverting in all points the asseverations of the northern press regarding the treatment of northern people in the south, and the bulldozing of republican voters. Language could not be more explicit than that of the paper, and the members of the convention, in attestation of the truth of their statements, signed their names and states to the document. It was a frank expression of their experience in the south, and totally divested of political bias, as democrats and republicans alike joined in it. No southern man was allowed to participate in it, and it is emphatically the work of northern men. Its truthfulness cannot be gainsaid without attacking the veracity of northern men. The paper sets forth, in proper language, the capacities and advantages of the south. It was adopted, and 10,000 copies of the proceedings are to be published.

The meeting adjourned to meet again in Charlotte on July 4, 1879. In the meantime, northern settlers in the south are requested to meet in their respective counties on February 15 to select delegates to a state convention to meet March 1. State conventions elect ten delegates to the general convention, July 4.

At night, after the adjournment of the convention, the body was addressed by Mayor Smith, C. R. Jones, Colonel W. Johnston, Ham Jones, Judge Bailey, Judge Shipp, General Young, Colonel Holt, Rev. Dr. Mattoon and others in eloquent and touching remarks which were received with enthusiastic applause. "Reb" and "Fed," who had fought each other on opposite sides of the same entrenchment, fraternized in the best of feeling, evincing the same spirit of patriotism and love of country. Sectional and political issues were forgotten in reverence for a country peerless in its climate and unrivaled in its scenery and resources. Will mail you copy of address as soon as I can copy it, and give you some of the sentiments uttered by the speakers.

ST. GEORGE.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

A Sad Suicide—The Bell's Bend Butchery—Another Pennsylvania Hanging, Etc.

NASHVILLE, January 16.—Miss Rosa Solomon, a beautiful Jewess, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, who had been on a visit to this city, committed suicide. It is stated that she was engaged to be married to a gentleman of high standing of Cincinnati upon her return home. She had frequently heard from him since her arrival here, but yesterday evening she received a letter from him stating that he could not marry her. She naturally evinced great distress, and went out of the house, as her relatives thought, to take some fresh air. Proceeding to R. E. Page's drug store, she purchased 20 grains of strychnine, saying that she wished to poison rats. She returned to the house and went to her room. About 9 o'clock some of her relatives went in and found her unconscious and in convulsions. Several physicians were sent for and Dr. Baxter arrived, but too late to do any good; for she died about 10 o'clock.

The American of this morning furnishes the following additional particulars of the double murder at Bell's Bend: The report of the murder reached here yesterday through Patton Foster, who is Mrs. Whittemeyer's brother, and Thomas Hulan. They came to the sheriff's office, hunting for Coroner Peebles, whom they wanted to hold an inquest. The information they brought was very meagre, and to the following effect:

Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, Foster and a friend went over to the house, and upon opening the door were horrified to see lying upon the bed Mr. Whittemeyer and his wife, both dead. Blood was spattered over the bed-clothing. Three or four large rocks and an iron wedge were lying in a chair near the bed. All their clothing was gone and her infant child was lying upon the dead mother's breast.

Too much horrified to think of making a close investigation, they left things just as they found them, hurried to town, saw Sheriff Price and told him of it. The sheriff immediately informed Coroner Anderson Peebles, who, in company with Justice John G. Marshall, left for the spot, where an inquest will be held. On account of the high water they were compelled to cross the river by the suspension bridge and go around by the Whites creek turnpike, and the coroner stated that he would not be back until this afternoon.

From Justice J. Bailey Brown who visited the scene and returned to the city last night, a reporter obtained the following statement concerning the tragedy:

Having been called to the neighborhood on business, Mr. Brown arrived at Clees ferry about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The ferry was stopped, but persons were put across the river by the ferryman by means of skiffs. In crossing the river he was told of the murder which had occurred the night before. Being a magistrate of the county, Mr. Brown considered it his duty to go to the place and hold an inquest. He secured a horse and started for Whittemeyer's house, three miles distant, and arrived there about an hour latter. Upon his arrival he found Justice M. S. Craig of that district had already organized a jury and was making a thorough examination of the premises, the bodies having been removed by the jury to cooling boards.

Justice Brown did not make a personal examination of the wounds, but was told that the man received a heavy blow over the head with what was believed to be the pole of an axe. The right side of the face and the right eye were terribly mangled. The woman's wounds were described as follows: Her neck and one arm were broken; the left side of her face and entire jaw was crushed; the other arm was also severely bruised, looking as if the man had been killed, and the woman, on being awakened, was caught by the arm and had made resistance. The two small children, one a year and a half and the other three years old, were untouched, and another child, five years old, had stayed with its grandmother that night. Justice Brown also heard the evidence of a brother of Mr. Whittemeyer, a boy nine years of age. The boy stated to the jury that about 7 o'clock that morning he had gone to Mr. Whittemeyer's house, and, the door being closed, he merely pushed it open and went in. He walked to the fire-place, where he stood for a few minutes, and thinking the people were asleep, he went to work and made a fire for them. After building the fire, his sister came down to the house, and finding them still in bed, she walked over to it and pulled the cover back and discovered that they had both been murdered. The two children were still asleep. So terrified was the boy at the sight that he could tell nothing more. Mr. Marcus, an intimate friend and neighbor, had been there before the girl, but, seeing the sheet spread over the bed, he thought that Mr. Whittemeyer was out at his barn, Mr. Whittemeyer milking, and only the children in bed. He, therefore, left the house without becoming aware of the crime. The examination of the premises by the jury showed that the top bureau drawer was open. Whittemeyer's pocketbook lay open and empty. He had been to town on Saturday and obtained, it is said, from $65 to $100 and placed it in this pocketbook. A new overcoat, which he had purchased on Saturday, and a black dress coat were the only things missed from the house. An iron wedge and several large rocks were found in the house, but there was nothing to show that they had been used in the tragedy. No bloody instrument or weapon of any kind was found, and that with which the murderer did the deed must have been carried off, thrown in the river or otherwise disposed of. Two large axes and one small one were found, but there was no blood on either of them. After the murderer had completed his work of death, he washed his hands in a basin, and left the blood-stained water in it. He also stopped to eat some preserves, as two half empty jars were found on the table.

The house in which Whittemeyer lived is a rude log cabin, with one small window and a large, old-fashioned fire-place, with a broad shed used as a kitchen. It stands near the top of a high hill, with a rail fence enclosing it, and is within three hundred yards of the house of Mr. Foster, the father of Mrs. Whittemeyer, and a similar distance from the residence of Mr. Bloomstein. The only furniture in the house is an ordinary cottage bedstead, a bureau, a table, chairs and a trunk. There is no carpet. The wash-bowl was found on the floor, and the room was in a disordered condition. All the circumstances point to a negro named Knox Martin as the murderer. Martin formerly worked for Whittemeyer.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NASHVILLE, January 17.—Knox Martin, colored, who was captured yesterday, has confessed the murder of Whittemeyer and wife.

CINCINNATI, January 16.—A dispatch from Detroit says there is some excitement there over the number of cases of infanticide brought to light recently. During the past twenty-four hours the bodies of five new-born infants were found in various quarters of town in ash barrels and barns. In one case a dead babe was found in a snow-bank on a principal street.

POTTSVILLE, PA., January 16.—Martin Bergin was hung at 10:40 to-day, for the murder of Patrick Burns, at Tuscarora, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1870. He is the nineteenth Molly Maguire hung for murder in this state.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—The signal corps at Kitty Hawk station reports the bark Success, Captain Habery, owned by George F. Yewel, from Wilmington, N. C., loaded with naval stores, bound to Hamburg, sunk seventeen miles south of Kitty Hawk on the 15th. The crew were saved. She was in a sinking condition and run ashore. She is now sunk about three hundred yards from the beach.

KEARNEY, NEB., January 16.—A. D. Richardson, who was indicted for the murder of six persons, was tried at Menden yesterday, and found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on April 26th.

BOSTON, January 16.—Henry Mayo & Co., engaged in the wholesale fish business under the title of the "grocers, packing company," are embarrassed; liabilities, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, which are said to be more than covered by the assets. The committee appointed by the creditors of J. M. Smith & Co. recommends an acceptance of fifty-five cents on the dollar.

ELMIRA, N. Y., January 16.—The sudden disappearance from Penn Yan, N. Y., of Leon Lewis, the well-known story-writer, is reported. He has resided in that place several years, and with his wife, now dead, contributed to the New York Ledger. On the first of January he issued the first number of a story-paper called the Mystery, personally fitting up a fine printing office and putting in a number of large presses. Three hundred thousand copies of the first number were printed. The second number was never issued. Lewis left the village suddenly about January 4, and it is now stated that he sailed for Europe on the steamer Scythia, taking with him his niece, Miss Julia Wheelock, fifteen years of age. Nine large trunks were sent to him from Penn Yan. It is understood that he left debts unsatisfied amounting to thousands of dollars. His property in Penn Yan is heavily mortgaged, and his valuable library has been attached to satisfy a chattel mortgage.

NORWICH, January 16.—The Cobb case was given to the jury at 5:30 this evening.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NORWICH, January 17.—The Cobb jury brought in a verdict guilty of murder in the second degree.

CUBAN NEWS.

Heavy Smuggling from Key West Complained Of.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

HAVANA, January 17.—A quantity of smuggled flour and calicoes was discovered in the fishing smack Dauntless from Key West. The vos DeCuba asserts that the contraband trade between Key West and Havana, under cover of the fishing franchise, is scandalous. Key West is to Cuba what Gibraltar is to Spain. The captain-general has removed the prohibition of the importation of cane-cutting knives, or machetes, which proved terrible weapons during the insurrection.

Ex-Colonel Teodorico Feijoo and Army Contractors Barahona and Domench, notorious defaulters under the Valmaseda administration, have been admonished for the last time to appear before a court-matial in Cuba. Feijoo has taken refuge in Switzerland.

AMONG THE STATES.

Alabama and the Bulldozers—New Senators.

MONTGOMERY, January 16.—In the senate of Alabama the following resolutions were adopted yesterday.

Whereas, Interference by officers of the United States in popular elections is justly regarded by the people of this state as an evil of great magnitude; and whereas, such interference in part at least is to influence and control the actions of the state in selecting electors for president and vice president of the United States: therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on foreign relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency providing for a law for the selection of electors for president and vice president by the general assembly until the acts of congress authorizing interference by federal authority are repealed.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

RICHMOND, January 17.—The legislature conference of readjusters to-night adopted an address to the people of the state. It recites that a platform of the gubernatorial convention of August, 1877, declared that a settlement of the public debt should be made within the present revenue state without an increased taxation, and that said convention nominated a candidate without regard to the platform remanding the subject to the people for an expression of their will in the election of the members of the legislature.

ST. LOUIS, January 17.—The following was the first ballot for United States senator in the democratic caucus at Jefferson City last night: George G. Vest, 61; Samuel Glover, 42; John S. Phelps, 11; ex-Governor Harden, 8; Thomas Allen, 6.

ST LOUIS, January 17.—Vest was nominated on the second ballot for the long term.

MILWAUKEE, January 17.—The republican caucus balloted thirteen times last night for United States senator without result. The thirteenth ballot stood: Carpenter, 25; Howe, 25; Sawyer, 2; Washburne, 4.

NASHVILLE, Tennessse, January 17.—Governor Marks was inaugurated yesterday. In the inaugural address no reference was made to the state debt, but a message on that and other subjects will be sent in tomorrow.

HARTFORD, January 17.—In the republican caucus nineteen ballots were taken for United States senator without result.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS, January 17.—The Teller committee expects to conclude the investigation by Saturday. The legislature balloted to-day for United States senator, but without result. There was a caucus to-night but no nomination.

The Snow.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, January 17.—The snow in New York and New England caused a delay of several hours in the morning trains.

THE GALL OF GAUL.

FRANCE SHRUGGING HER SHOULDERS

The Party of the Left Insisting Upon the Full Fruits of its Recent Victory—MacMahon a Little Nervous—Bavaria Dissatisfied With Prince Bismarck's Discipline.

LONDON, January 16.—The political situation of France is the leading topic discussed by the morning papers. A special from Paris to the Daily News says: "The ministerial situation is full of difficulties, but I need not repeat the conflicting rumors, which will lose their interest after the declaration, which DuFaure, president of the ministry, is expected to make in parliament to-morrow (to-day). The extreme left object to General Gresley, the new minister of war, as the satellite of the Duc D'Aumale, and think the compensation awarded to General Borel, an enemy of the republican institutions, of the command of the Rouen corps, a too pregnant evidence that the ministry has not shaken off the shackles of unconstitutional and irresponsible power." The Daily Telegraph's Paris dispatch says that Gresley's republicanism is not denied, and I do not think that English men will approve the action of the liberals in opposing the appointment of a man whose only fault is that he is not the minister of their choice. There is even some talk of upsetting the cabinet, but I cannot imagine Gambetta is permitting the party to tempt him into such unreasonable conduct. The Standard's Paris correspondent telegraphs the following as the opinion of its French military contributor: "The left have fully made up their minds to have ministers, and are determined to remove all but republicans from office and to carry out the wishes of the electoral body, especially as regards the ministry of war. Gambetta's speech at Romans left no doubt as to the magnitude of the reforms that would be insisted upon. Foremost among these is a change in the generals in command of army corps, the most of whom are regarded as hostile to republican institutions. These changes and reforms cannot be expected to take place if there shall be at the head of the war office a man so undecided in character as General Gresley and his past, the company he keeps and his general scepticism in all things rank him among members of that most unmeaning of parties the (constitutional Arleanist.) The left would have liked to have had General Faidherbe but his physical infirmities induced them to select General Farre and it was Farre whom Dufaune proposed for office. but President MacMahon refused to sanction appointment and threatened to resign if he was insisted upon. Dufaune yielded and assented to the appointment of General Gresley."

All persons acquainted with the relations between President MacMahon and General Gresley are aware that appointments are equivalent to refusal to allow the chambers to have proper constitutional control over war offices. As long as Gresley is in office there will be no reforms and no changes in great military commands. The marshal retains his hold over administrations of the army which the chambers claim for themselves and which they are determined to have. The Paris correspondent of the Times regards the situation as very critical. The overthrow of the cabinet, he says, would lead to MacMahon's retirement and a government by extreme left with a revolutionary programme which would profoundly derange society tdroughout France.

The ministerial declaration, read in the chamber of the deputies yesterday evening, says that the senatorial election are striking indications of the adhesion of the people to republican institutions.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PARIS, January 17.—The French ministerial declaration announces that the government would vigilantly supervise the observance of the law regulating the relations between civil and religious society; would be inexorable towards the officials attacking the republic and would not use the freedom of action gained by denouncing the treaties of commerce to the depart from the principles which recently so developed the commerce of the country. It asserted that it is necessary to complete the reorganization of the army especially by a law relating to the general staff and gend'armerie, and that the law relative to the great military commands would be rigorously applied except where it is necessary to deviate from it in the interests of the service. The declaration also expatiated upon the satisfactory financial position of the country, promised reform in the colonial administration, and concluded with the statement that the government would ask the chamber that the granting of university degrees be entirely confided to the state, and that primary education be made obligatory. The declaration was very coldly received. The left center alone uttered a few cheers. M. Senard presented an interpolation relative to the declaration, and debate thereon was fixed for Monday. In the senate, where M. Dufaure read the same declaration, it was warmly cheered by all the factions of the left.

A dispatch from Paris states that Gambetta declares that the cabinet distinctly promised him to appoint Farre to the ministry of war, and said that the freezing silence with which the ministerial declaration was received in the assembly was due to the mot d'ortre issued by Gambetta.

LONDON, January 17.—The Times' Paris correspondent says that to judge from the attitude of the chambers the Dufaure cabinet is doomed. The correspondent considers the question to be mainly one of patronage, the left desiring that not only the avowed adversaries of the republic, but all non-republican officials be replaced by republicans. A Paris dispatch to the Daily News says that if Gambetta ultimately decides on a vote of censure, the senate, no less than the deputies, will certainly concur in the chamber of deputie's hints in the ministerial declaration that the exceptions were possible in regard to the abolition of the present grand military commands, and the bare announcement that more members of the council of the state would be appointed, a step which will only tend to dilate the conservatism of the council, caused distinct murmers and the tone in the lobbies was unfavorable to the cabinet.

The Times' Berlin correspondent is assured that Russia is strenuously endeavoring to obtain a prolongation of the occupation of Turkey beyond the third of May. Austria is favorable, but it is improbable that the other powers will assent.

A Berlin dispatch to the Times says that it is rumored that Bismarck is preparing a bill authorizing the opening of letters at the frontier.

ROME, January 17.—The party of the left has already split into at least five opposing factions. Deputies Indelli and Bonacci of the left fought a duel with sabers, and the latter was wounded in the face.

LONDON, January 16.—The Pall Mall Gazette's Berlin dispatch says the German government, in consequence of the refusal of the Samoans to comply with its demand, has instructed the corvette Arrodne and the gunboat Nautilus to exact satisfaction by force if necessary.

LONDON, January 14.—McCmas & Co., merchants, have failed. Liabilities, eighty thousand pounds.

A Berlin dispatch says it is reported that Bavaria is the firmest opponent of the reichstag discipline bill in the federal council where strenuous opposition to the measure is expected.

PARIS, January 16.—The decrees pardoning 2,245 communists will be gazetted tomorrow.

A dinner was given to-night at the palace De Elysee, the residence of President McMahon, in honor of ex-President Grant.

NAPLES, January 17.—The trial of Passanante for the attempted assassination of Humbert was postponed until February for examination into his mental condition.

LONDON, January 17.—A dispatch, dated Candahar, January 8, says that General Stewart has intelligence that Yalloob Khan has fled from Cabul.

Arrival of Swiss Immigrants.

Special Dispatch to the Constitution.

MOUNT AIRY, January 16, 1879.—Gotleif Thalman and Theo. Blatter, two Swiss immigrants with their families, reached here to-day. Others are en route. It is said that quite a good sized colony will get here in the next ten days and settle in the neighborhood, pursuing the business of farming. Those who have arrived express themselves highly pleased with the country and the climate.

W.

CAPITAL SKETCHES.

The Arkansas Certificate—Death of Judge Hunt—The Potter Committee.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—The National Republican will announce the discovery of the fact that the names of the seven electors of Arkansas in 1876 are all signed on the back of the envelopes containing the electoral certificate of that state in the handwriting of the same person. The story runs that when Vice-President Ferry received the Arkansas certificate, he discovered an irregularity therein in the absence of the signatures of the electors from the back of the envelope, and permitted it to be sent back to the state for correction, the same as he did in the case of the Louisiana certificates. When it was returned to him, he presented it to the two houses in joint convention, and the seven votes of the state were counted for Tilden and Hendricks.

A bill reported by Senator Thurman today from the judiciary committee extends the time prescribed by an act of February 27, 1875, for the settlement of accounts between the United States and the Mobile and Ohio railroad company to one year from the date of the bill's enactment.

The senate committee on pensions agreed to-day to report favorably upon a number of applications for an increase of pensions. Among them was one for the widow of the late Rear Admiral Paulding.

Confirmations.—Lewis E. Paine, United States attorney for Wyoming; James Longstreet, postmaster at Gainesville, Ga.

Associate Justice Hunt, of the United States supreme court, died this evening.

[The late hour at which the intelligence of the death of Justice Ward Hunt reaches us prevents our presenting at once the prominent features of his extended career. He was born in 1811 in New York state, we believe, and early attained prominence after choosing the practice of the law as his profession. He was, after holding high positions in state affairs, named by President Grant in December, 1872, to fill the vacancy upon the bench of the supreme court of the United States caused by the resignation of Justice Samuel Nelson. His appointment was credited to New York, and he was the 38th justice nominated since the organization of the court. He has been in feeble health for some time, and efforts were making to have him retired by special act of congress. His demise was not wholly unexpected.]

Ex-Secretary Robeson, before the house of naval committee to-day, defended his course, claiming that the sale of old material to the contractors was in the nature of its use for new vessels. It was so considered by the entire appropriations committee in the forty-third congress, wha based the appropriations on the proposed disposition of the old material.

The Potter committee met and discussed the question whether St. Martin should be called, and whether his affidavit be inserted in the minutes. It was finally agreed to insert the date of Shellabarger's letter and offer of affidavit, and the committee adjourned.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17.—The memorial services in honor of the late Professor Joseph Henry, secretary of the Smithsonian institution, were held in the house of representatives this evening. There was a vast audience. Addresses were made by Vice President Wheeler, Senator Withers, Professors Gray, of Howard, and Rogers, of Boston, Representatives Garfield and Cox, of New York, and General Sherman.

The president nominated Charles M. Thompson postmaster of Opelousas.

Chaplain W. P. Harrison, of the house, is ill. Rev. Mr. Tudor, of St. Louis, is acting chaplain.

THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.

Mr. Windom in the Buncombe Business—Passage of the Pension Arrearage Bill, Etc.

THE SENATE.

In the senate, Mr. Windom (Minnesota) submitted the following:

Resolved, That with a view to the peaceful adjustment of all questions relating to suffrage, to the effectual enforcement of constitutional and natural rights and the promotion of the best interests of the whole country by the elimination of sectionalism from politics, a committee of seven senators, to be appointed by the chairman and charged with the duty of inquiring as to the expediency and practicability of encouraging and promoting, by all just and proper methods, a partial immigration of colored persons from these states and congressional districts, when they are not allowed to freely and peacefully exercise and enjoy their congressional rights as American citizens, to such states as may desire to receive them, and will protect them in said rights, or in such territory or territories of the United States as may be provided for their use and occupation, and if said committee shall deem such migration expedient and practicable, that they report, by bill or otherwise, what in their judgment is the most effective method of accomplishing that object, and that said committee have leave to sit during recess.

Laid on the table for the present at the request of Mr. Windom, and he gave notice that he would call it up soon for the purpose of submitting some remarks in regard thereto.

Mr. Blaine reported favorably on Mr. Thurman's resolution to admit Hon. George Bancroft to the privileges of the floor, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Dorsey (Arkansas) submitted a resolution calling upon the secretary of the treasury for a statement in the appropriations and the expenditures from the national treasury, for the purpose of paying the expenses of the Indian departments from July 14, 1790, to June 30, 1878. Agreed to.

Mr. Thurman, from the committee on the judiciary, reported, with an amendment from the senate, a bill to extend the operation of the act of February 27, 1875, to provide for the settlements with certain railway companies for one year. It was placed on the calendar. It refers to the various southern roads.

The senate passed the bill granting the arrears of pensions to persons entitled thereto dating from the time of death or discharge from service. It will require about eighteen millions to pay such arrears. The bill was passed as it came from the house without amendment.

THE HOUSE.

The speaker announced the regular order to be the consideration of the bill reported last night from the committee on the ways and means to facilitate the refunding of the national debt and the pending question to be on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Mills (Texas) asked Mr. Wood, of New York, to yield to him for an amendment subjecting all bonds hereafter issued to taxation.

Mr. Wood declined to yield for that purpose and the bill was then passed without a division.

The house then went into the committee of the whole on the bill for the improvement of the Mississippi levees.

The proposed Mississippi river improvement commission, to consist of five persons and appointed by the president, is to have charge of the surveys of that river and to consider plans and estimates for the improvement of its navigation and the protection of its alluvial lands. Upon the preparation and congressional approval of such plans the secretary of war shall cause the improvements to be made. The bill appropriates $250,000 for salaries, and the committee which reported it has added an amendment appropriating $3,800,000 for strengthening the Mississippi levees.

Mr. Gibson gave notice that he would offer a substitute for the amendment appropriating $2,500,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi from the head of the passes of that river to the mouth of the Illinois river.

Mr. Reagan gave notice of an amendment directing the commissioners to consider the practicability of improving the Mississippi by opening additional outlets into the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. Ellis offered an amendment as a substitute appropriating $4,800,000 to repair the levees and improve the navigation of the Mississippi under the direction of the chief engineer of the army.

Messrs. Robertson (Louisiana), Chalmers (Mississippi) and Robinson (Massachusetts) spoke in favor of the bill. Further debate was postponed until Wednesday. The vote will be taken Thursday.

THE YELLOW STUFF.

GEORGIA'S GLITTERING BONANZAS.

Being a Discussion of the Gold, Sulphur and Copper Deposits of Georgia—The Geological Bureau Still Being Run—A Half Million a Year—A New Bonanza.

A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION, while strolling through the capitol on yesterday, happened to drop in the geological department. We found this usually busy department deserted by all, except Dr. Little, whose earnest face was bended over the table, as he was busy in answering letters that continually pour into his mail-box, asking for information concerning the mineral properties of the state.

"Thought your department was suspended?" asked the reporter.

"Well, the legislature did fail to make any appropriation, but I feel so discouraged at the idea of giving up my half-finished work, that I have determined, at my own expense, to keep the office open till July, and see if the friends of the department will put it on its feet again. You may answer therefore that this department is open for business, and will continue so until July. I get letters every day asking me about various mines and the general outlook. I fixed up, only this morning, some opinions which will bring a heavy investment, from a New Jersey man, into the state, and which will open up one of the most valuable properties in the state."

"Is there much inquiry for information as to minerals?"

"There was a perfect flood of inquiries and a continual crowd of prospectors through the gold and copper regions up to the time the yellow fever broke out. The epidemic paralyzed all inquiry in the direction of the south, but the interest is being rapidly revived. In a few weeks it will have recovered its original proportions."

"Have the developments made by the department induced heavy investments?"

"It has gone beyond our most sanquine expectations. In 1874 there were four gold mills in operation in Georgia. There are now over forty—there were then about forty stamps at work—there are now nearly five hundred. The stamps at work now will get out

OVER $500,000 IN GOLD BULLION

during this year if not another stamp is added. It is my firm belief that if the department was let alone and could finish the work the yield would be double within the present year. I learn that there is a syndicate now formed in Baltimore, with stock of three million dollars, for the purpose of buying up mineral lands in Georgia. A prominent Georgian is interested in the movement. A similar association of capitalists, without fixed capital, however, exists in New York. Besides this, there are shrewd men who have their eyes upon our choice lots, and who will invest as rapidly as is safe.

THE BEST OF INVESTMENTS.

"I do not know of any investment in this country so tempting and so safe as in mineral lands in Georgia. If I had not determined never to invest a dollar in mineral lands while an official of the state, I could have secured the most valuable properties at a trifling cost. I have carefully estimated it, and not one mine in a hundred is employed. And the best mines are not being worked. You see, up to late years, our mining has been surface mining, and the mines worked were those where gold was to be found near the surface. There are hundreds of rich quartz mines all through the mineral belt that have never been touched and would yield as richly as any mines now being worked."

"Have the ventures already made in mining properties here been successful?"

"Uniformly so, where the investment has been made expecting a steady return. Some wild and speculative ventures have failed; but whenever a man or a company has invested, with a view of working the ore at so much per ton, and expecting a yield of so much per ton, the yield has been profitable and the expense low. The Georgia quartz works up more easily than any in this country. It is not flinty, but is crumbly and easy to crush. Every man nearly who has invested has given out a good report, and has added to his own investments. This will have a fine effect on northern capital."

A GLOWING PICTURE OF THE FUTURE.

"The main thing, though," Doctor Little went on to say, "about the bureau is this: It has induced investments here that have so added to the value of property that the taxes on it will more than pay the annual appropriation to the department.

"For instance, there are now forty mills in Georgia. By taking the cost of one mill that I happen to know about, I judge that the mill will average over $6,000 of cost apiece for the machinery and buildings. This is $250,000 worth of machinery. These mills have eight thousand acres of land. This land, under the discovery that there is gold upon them, have appreciated from probably an average of $5 an acre to $100 an acre—or from $40,000 to $800,000—giving a gain of $750,000. But this is not all. While the land has cost only $100 an acre, it is worth several times that much, and should be taxed several times that much. There is a mine in White county, for instance, that cost, say $8,000 for the mill, $30,000 for the canal, and $10,000 for the lands. That is less than $50,000. But it is stocked at $200,000, and is worth every dollor of that amount, and the stock will sell at par readily. The Hurd company mine, which cost not over $150,000, is worth a cool half million, and could not be purchased for that amount. The problem is a simple one: An inexhaustible amount of ore, which can be worked at less than $1 a ton, and will yield from $2.50 to $6 a ton. I am confident that the gold mines of Georgia, now being worked, as they stand this evening, could not be purchased for

TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

"The most of this value has been created within the past four years. The same properties four years ago could have been bought for one-fifth of the amount. Another point to be noted is that there are hundreds of gold-lots now comparatively valueless, that, by being developed, could be given an almost incalculable value in a year or two. I believe that if this department is properly sustained, and the survey of Georgia is completed, in four years we will have ten millions of dollars worth of gold mines, mills, and machinery in the state of Georgia. This would give to the treasury an annual tax of of one hundred thousand dollars. Of course, this result may be reached without further work from this department. I do not know about this. That is a matter for the legislature to determine.

A NEW GEORGIA "BONANZA."

"In considering the full effect upon mineral development, however, we must look at the collateral interests—gold mining being only a single feature. There are many important copper mines in the state, and several fine undeveloped properties. There is the Tallapoosa copper mine owned by the Middle Georgia mining company. This property cost about $10,000, I believe, and is worth $60,000, and richly worth it. The deposit is simply inexhaustible and as rich as can be. There is full eight per cent. copper in the ore.

"Mr. Pratt is, however, about to organize a company here that will add to the value of iron pyrites. Mr. Pratt is a most capable and distinguished chemist. It was he who first discovered the amount of phosphoric acid in the phosphates of South Carolina. As soon as he had demonstrated the practicabilty of working these up he invested for a New York company $300,000 in Carolina lands. He put up the first sulphuric acid chamber ever put up in the south. He has been in Europe and has a pattern for getting sulphur out of our native iron pyrites. As is known to you, the great bulk of our sulphur used comes from Sicily, and the volcanic region along the Mediterranean. It is to be found there in solid masses and is brought over here in that shape. It is then distilled in sulphuric acid at the chemical works in this country, such as the one at Augusta.

"Mr. Pratt has tested it, and he finds that the iron pyrites of Georgia have about 46 per cent. of pure sulphur. He has a patent for getting this out that will enable him to furnish sulphuric acid at one-half what it costs to import it from Sicily. In England, with a process inferior to Mr. Pratt's, they get the most of their sulphuric acid in this way, sending to Spain for the pyrites—so it is in Germany. Here we have the pyrites at our own door. There is an inexhaustible quantity within ten miles of Atlanta. You see one ton of sulphur will make 2½ tons of sulphuric acid, as in distilling it takes in three parts of oxygen to one part of sulphur. It thus drinks in double its own weight from the atmosphere.

"What is this sulphuric acid good for? Why this. Dr. Janes's reports show that $3,000,000 worth of fertilizers were imported into Georgia last year. Over half the cost of this immense lot of fertilizers is in the sulphuric acid itself—indeedf the sulphuric acid cost $15, where the rest of the fertilizer cost $7. Now, of the $3,000,000 spent for fertilizres, over one-halt could be kept within the state of Georgia—and that, too, by the coining into money of a hitherto perfectly useless article that has been knocked about the road as old rocks."

"In the Tallapoosa property the pyrites have eight per cent. of copper, besides 46 per cent. of sulphur, and the extrication of the sulphur will facilitate the mining of the copper. If Mr. Pratt organizes the company that he is trying for, and puts up a mill here, it will be one of our most important industries, and would keep hundreds of thousands of dollars at home that now leave the state."

"But," said the doctor, getting back to his work, "I might go on for hours talking to you about enterprises either developing or being projected for the development of our mineral interests. No man can conceive of the amount of wealth that is buried in our old red hills, nor how readily it comes to the surface at the call of capital and intelligence. It is the great strength of the state for the future, and it is a woful blunder to do aught to impede its full and free development."

RENO ON TRIAL.

The Man Who Lagged Behind Custer.

CHICAGO, January 16.—It is claimed by the friends of Major Reno that yesterday's evidence before the court of inquiry was important, in that it shows that Major Reno could not have heard the noise of the skirmishing from the position which he occupied, when (as it will be attempted to prove by subsequent witnesses) he should have taken a hand in the fight. The allegations of Whittaker, six in number, and summed up as being gross cowardice and neglect of duty, are before the court in the form of a letter.

Lieutenant George D. Wallace, of the seventh cavalry, was the first witness to-day, and was introduced by Recorder Lee. He detailed the methods of dividing General Custer's force. He said General Reno's forces, when they came upon the scene, were exhausted through swift marching, and when they came the Indians were overmatched for the time and compelled to retreat. Lieutenant Wallace testified that Custer's command on June 25, at the Little Big Horn, consisted of 12 companies of seventh regiment and were so disposed as to march down the right bank of the river at about noon. Colonel Benton had four companies, Major Reno three, and General Custer the rest. After the division of forces, Major Reno crossed to the left bank, and the two columns moved down a tributary to the Little Big Horn, about 12 miles, on the opposite banks. Then Reno recrossed, and they proceeded together. The witness was riding with Reno's command. The orders given Reno were that the Indians were about two miles and a half ahead; that he should ride forward briskly and charge them as soon as he met them. Again crossing at a deep ford, they galloped forward with this command of about 140 men, who had been marching three days and nights preceding. They were exhausted and breakfasted. The witness gave an account of the Indian village as being about three miles long and of a width varying from 100 yards to half a mile. He recounted the maneuver of the savages as the troops approached. They did not mass, but skulked about in all directions. Reno halted 150 yards from the stream near a sharp bend in the river. The Indian village was beyond the bend, but on the same side of the river. They dismounted and advanced, when skirmishing immediately began. This was between two and three o'clock, and some 300 Indians were in sight. They seemed perfectly informed as to the movements of the troops for days preceeding this. The engagement began, ond Reno, after dismounting, went back to see the horses. After that the witness did not hear of him again until they began to retreat from the village. All the ammunition was gone from their saddles before the retreat began. The retreat was ordered because they were in danger of being surrounded by the Indians with natural defenses. He did not see Reno until after he crossed the creek on the retreat. He last saw Custer after he gave the order to move.

THE RETURNING REDSKINS.

A Conference with Runners from the Hostile Camp.

YANKTON, D. T., January 16.—A Cheyenne agency special to the Press and Dakotian says that Tuesday night the runners from the hostile camp held a council with the agent, at which council they talked very independently, saying it makes their hearts bad to see their friends here deprived of guns and horses. Saturday they held a council with the commander of the post, Colonel Wood, at which council they were very meek, and said that all they wanted was to come in and they would give up their guns and ponies. They must do something soon, as the buffalo are moving and they have to follow them. Ere this the entire hostile camp is on American soil and working south. The runners will wait here at the camp twelve days to hear from Washington.

The Escaped Cheyennes.

FORT ROBINSON, January 16.—General Crook has ordered the pursuit of the Cheyennes to be continued. Company E of the 3d cavalry, Captain Lawson commanding, has gone to the front. Company H, Captain Wessels, will join the forces tomorrow, and the pursuit will be resumed with Wessels commanding the entire force of troops. The soldiers will have six days rations. There are fifty-two bucks, two squaws and children in the fort prison, and of these there are fourteen wounded. One old squaw is dying to-night from the effects of six gun shots wounds. Five soldiers have been killed or died from the wounds, and eight were wounded. Thirty-two Indians, of which twenty-two were bucks and the remainder women and children, have been killed. Twenty-six were buried in one common grave. It is believed that about fifty Indians, including Dull Knife, have escaped. Wild Hog, Old Crow and one other savage are in irons.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

FORT ROBINSON, January 17.—Wednesday noon Captain Lawson's company started in pursuit of the fleeing savages, who are said to be making a detour in the direction of Pine Ridge or the Rosebud Indian camp, with prospects of reaching the wigwams of their sympathizing brethren. The savages have thirty hours start, and if they succeed in stealing enough horses to mount themselves they will probably make their escape and persuade the young warriors of the powerful Sioux nations to take the warpath. The prevalent impression here is that we are on the eve of a bloody Indian war A mail carrier just from Pine Ridge agency, Red Cloud's new location, states that since the news of the Cheyenne outbreak and its results reached Red Cloud's people there is much weeping and wailing among them. They say their hearts are bad. Captain Wessels started with his command at 4 o'clock this morning for Indian creek, where he will take up the trail.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

FORT LARAMIE, January 17.—Captain Johnson's command camped last night at Silver Springs, forty miles north of here on the old Deadwood stage road. It is reported that the Cheyennes were seen last night six miles from Bluff station, on the Cheyenne and Deadwood stage road, evidently making for the station to secure a herd of horses there belonging to the stage company.

The Report Doubted.

CINCINNATI, January 16.—The Catholic Telegraph doubts the truthfulness of the report of Archbishop Purcell's resignation, because Rome would not consider the question of a successor until it sent official word of its acceptance of his resignation to Archbishop Purcell and consulted him and other archbishops of the country.

A Heavy Snow-Storm.

BUFFALO, January 16.—A heavy snowstorm again blockades the railroads. No trains are running on the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia railroad.

CONGRESS IN CRAPE.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. HARTRIDGE.

An Impressive Scene—All Departments of the Government Present—The Position of the Corpse—The Departure of the Cortege—A Noted Room Visited.

Correspondence of Cincinnati Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10.—Not for many years have there been seen in Washington such impressive funeral ceremonies as those yesterday over the remains of the Hon. Julian Hartridge, of Georgia. As early as two o'clock the roomy galleries of the house were crowded with people, who silently and respectfully awaited the hour appointed. The hall when we entered presented the same appearance usual during a "recess." Members lounged lazily and idly in their chairs. Some smoked, some read, a few wrote, and the majority chatted, chaffed each other or laughed heartily at the point of jokes related. About Governor Walker were gathered three or four who appeared fascinated by whatever this raconteur was telling. Mr. Sayler paced nervously to and fro in the space back of the desks. Banning, with arms folded and brows knit, leaned against a door-frame, nodding to this one, smiling at that one, but losing none of the absorbed look, which told more plainly than words how intent was his mind on his pet project, now shoved for success or failure unto the shoulders of Burnside, who, as a graduate of West Point, could not, by the most prejudiced be considered inimical to the interests of his brother officers. In the midst of this buz of conversation, broken every now and again by hearty laughter, two men entered bearing a catafalque, and placed it in front of the speaker's desk. The effect was electrical. The members straightened each himself into an upright position, tongues became dumb and laughter was hushed. Then for the first time I noticed near the main aisle a desk, or what was a desk; against it was turned the chair; over all was thrown a draping of black material, surmounted by a huge bouquet of white flowers, ferns and smilax. It was where the dead man was wont to sit, and a forcible reminder of the fact that "He shall return no more to his house, neither shall his place know him any more." A dead stillness reigned where before had been tumult of sound, and every countenance was stamped with the appreciation of the loss the house had sustained. At five minutes to three General Field announced

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The members rose to receive them, as two by two they filed down the aisle and took the places reserved for them. Scarcely was order restored when the house and their guests where called to their feet by the ushering in of the

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,

who, wearing their ample flowing judicial robes, took chairs in front of the desks at the left of Mr. Randall. We drew breath and were preparing to study the faces of the men who sat in such solemnity, waiting the advent of all that was left of their fellow-member, when

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

was announced. He was followed by his cabinet, and they were led to chairs on the right of the speaker. An awkward wait of ten minutes came to us. The members grew restless. The cabinet ministers fidgeted, and the eminent jurists lounged deeper in the capacious depths of their chairs. The only man who never moved a limb, or altered his position, or even shifted his hat from one hand to the other, was his excellency Rutherford B. Hayes. It was a curious study to watch him. His countenance, even, had no glimmer of sensation, and he might have been a carved image. There, beneath our gaze, were the government of the United States, the president circled by his advisers, the vice-president, and next to him the speaker; yonder the judges of the supreme court, and on both sides the two houses of congress. What an opportunity for a physiognomist! What a chance for an artist!

Suddenly, the vast assemblage on floor and in galleries arose. There was no herald required to tell who was coming or what was being brought in, for on the solemn stillness came the words:

"I am the resurrection and the life."

The pall-bearers, with mourning scarfs of white silk held in place on their shoulders by black rosettes, followed the sergeant-at-arms and his deputies; the coffin was carried by six of the capital police, and after it came the committee of arrangements, made up of ten congressmen selected from the two houses. The casket was placed on the dais. The top was removed so that the face of the dead could be seen. Flowers were heaped about it, and on the desk were placed several memorial wreaths. The services were conducted by Dr. Harrison, chaplain of the house, and, I hear, a native of Georgia. It was during the latter moments of the services that the scene was most impressive. Outside the storm of wind and rain raged with that violence indicative of an almost spent strength; inside the gloom and dark increased until the hall appeared full of ghostly people, so indistinctly visible were they in the deep twilight. The voice of the minister rang out its solemn warnings. The only break in the oppressive quietude, and the only object standing out with startling clearness, was the coffin. Its shape was outlined by heavy bars of silver which glistened and gleamed from amid the ghastly white flowers. Just as the benediction was pronounced a flood of golden beams illuminated the hall. Their yellow rays fell like a halo upon the pallid face of the corpse and brought to sight again the solemn features of the audience. There was a half suppressed sigh of relief as the gloom dispelled under the play of light, which we soon found was not from the sun, but from the lambient flames of gas kindled into life by a flash of electricity.

The feature making this scene so full of sentiment and lesson, so awe-inspiring, was that of exposing the remains to inspection. When the members, without order, gathered in a crushing mass about the bier to look at the man so lately one of them, we left our places, and I was glad we did, for I am told the only memory of the hour would have been the confusion worse confounded attending the removal of the body from the chamber to the hearse.

While passing down the corridor Alphonse met an old acquaintance. Our conversation naturally enough turned to the event uppermost in our thoughts, and once in that channel the funerals of various public men were talked of, and when we entered the old hall he said, pointing to a small door: "Through that entrance way John Quincy Adams was carried when stricken by death on the floor of this house." As he spoke he moved toward the place, over which we passed and found ourselves in a long, narrow, high-ceiled apartment, the sides lined with tall bookcases; a table in the center space of the floor; occupants of this room were two gentlemen; its use by the committee on banking and currency. Against the side wall is a marble tablet, and over it on a bracket a bust, cut in pure Carrara stone, of the dead president. On the slab is this inscription: "John Quincy Adams, who, after fifty years of public service, the last sixteen in yonder hall, was removed thence to die in this room February 23, 1848.

As we came from the building the funeral proeession of the Honorable Julian Hartridge was winding its long, slow length down the capitol hill, en route to the depot. It is not for my pen to write a eulogy of the dead congressman, or to pay a tribute to his virtues, which I am told fairly entitled him to be called "the noblest Roman of them all."

Georgia's Aid to Enterprise.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune—Sir: You kindly gave space in the Daily Tribune of December 25th to a communication from me in which I referred to the fact that Georgia exempts from taxation for ten years all capital invested in the manufacture of cotton. So widely is your paper circulated and read that I have been almost daily since in receipt of inquiries from various sections of the east, west and north asking for specific information in regard to the terms of the exemption. These applications have been so numerous that I am led to believe the subject to be of sufficient general importance to justify a request for a further intrusion upon your columns. The terms of the act of exemption to which I referred are as follows:

Any individual or individuals, and any body corporate that shall hereafter invest money to be employed in the erection and operation of any mill or mills within said state (Georgia) for the manufacture of fabrics out of cotton or wool, or both, whether such investment be applied in the establishment of a new factory or in the extension or enlargement of a now-existing factory, shall be exempt from taxation for state, county and municipal purposes on the capital so invested, and on any property purchased or erected therewith, intended for and necessary to such manufacture, for the term of ten years from and after the laying of the foundation of the mills to be erected.

The second section of the act prohibits any state, county or municipal officer from levying any tax on capital or property reported to the comptroller-general as coming within the exemption. This act was passed by a democratic general assembly, and was approved by a democratic executive in 1872, and it may not be uninteresting to the general public to know that however much we may have differed among ourselves on questions of political policy, party lines have never been drawn closely in legislation upon measures looking to the promotion and improvement of our natural resources.

The legislation of 1868 and 1869, which induced the construction of nearly 600 miles of railroad within our borders and an increase of $40,000,000 in the taxable value of property within the state, was sustained by a majority of democrats and republicans, and was opposed by a minority of both. It is to this fact that Georgia owes her pre-eminence over all other southern states in her material progress since the war; and I believe that this same spirit now again controls and guides her public policy. Very respectfully,

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

Atlanta, Ga., January 6, 1879.

THIRTEEN MISSED IN 6,000.

The End of Captain Bogardus's Tremendous Shooting at Glass Balls.

New York World.

Captain Bogardus did not break 6,000 glass balls without a miss. The first ball of the fourth thousand was sprung at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at the garden, and the work for awhile was a repetition of that done the day before. When the captain's stiff arm and bandaged hand were warmed to his work, he made some very quick hundreds, firing for some time at the rate of from ten to twelve shots a minute. At 1:05 p. m., having broken 787 balls, or 3,787 in all from the start, he took a recess for lunch. His next stop was at 3:05 at the 1,330th shot for the day, when he could barely distinguish the balls against the white canvas, and rested till 4:50, when the garden was lighted up. His first miss was the 5,681st ball, a rapid dropper which he shot over. At this time he was evidently suffering considerably but he completed the hundred without another miss. He had rested from 8:04 to 8:20, and at 8:50 dropped again into a chair, where he sat until 9:15, during which time a new curtain was hung up. Almost immediately after resuming his work came the next miss. In the next to the last hundred shots the misses piled up rapidly. First, the 5,831st ball went down whole, then the 5,834th, then the 5,847th and 5,855th, 5,860th, 5,863d, 5,866th, 5,867th and 5,872d; the marksman's hands refusing to follow his eye. The last hundred was shot with unusual energy. No. 5,920 was the last miss.

It was about 9:30 when the captain completed the breaking of the thirteen extra balls fired at to make up for those lost. The exhibition was conducted under the strictest pigeon-shooting rules. Donning his ulster the captain sat down to see Kleinman finish his 400 shots. The Chicago champion began in good style, making but one miss in his first hundred and two in each succeeding hundred, leaving the match a tie. The captain was ready to go on and shoot off the tie, but Kleinman was too sore.

At 11 o'clock a pile of broken glass, several cartloads of empty barrels and a sadly-rent sheet hanging in tatters against the bulkhead were all that remained in the garden as the captain marched off with his gun in a case in his left hand, while his right hand was thrust carefully into the breast of his coat. On Monday he will meet Dr. Carver and arrange for a contest with him, which will probably be at 1,000 balls, half single and half double.

Carver and Bogardus Matched.

TO SHOOT AT 20,000 GLASS BALLS FOR STAKES OF $10,000.

New York World.

Dr. Carver and Captain Bogardus met in the Astor house yesterday morning to arrange for a match. Captain Bogardus in his attempt last January to shoot 5,000 glass balls against time broke some of the hundreds in five minutes twenty-five seconds, loading his own gun. At Deerfoot park, Brooklyn, last summer, Dr. Carver broke 5,500 balls, at times breaking them at the rate of fourteen in fifteen seconds, his rifle being loaded for him. It was first intended to shoot a match at 1,000 balls, half single and half double, but this was abandoned as being too easy a test to determine satisfactorily the questions of endurance, accuracy and speed. It was finally agreed that each man should attempt to break 20,000 glass balls in six days, or 144 hours. Captain Bogardus will use a shot-gun and the balls will be thrown into the air from a pair of Bogardus traps set at fifteen yards' rise. Dr. Carver can choose between shot-gun and rifle. If the former, he will shoot under the same conditions as Bogardus. If he shoots with the rifle the balls are to be thrown into the air either by trap or hand as he prefers.

The match is to be shot between the dates of September 1st and December 31, 1879. The stakes are to be not less than $10,000. They have agreed to throw the match open to all comers on the same conditions. The winner is to take all the gate-money and the aggregate stakes, and the poorest scorer is to pay for all the glass balls used. Each one is to load his own gun. Captain Bogardus, notwithstanding the fact that his hand is badly swollen and that he has a sprained ankle, wished to have the match come off within a few days, but Dr. Carver has made arrangements for going to Europe Saturday. Mr. W. H. Huntley is Dr. Carver's "backer," while Bogardus is his own.

"Well," said Captain Bogardus when the arrangements were completed, "it's going to be a big job to stand up and break eighty barrels of balls apiece in a week, and I'm ready to bet $500 that no third man will enter."

DOWN IN DIXIE.

—Texas built 118 miles of railroads in the year 1878.

—Fort Bend county, Texas, has seventeen sugar mills.

—Sixty-seven counties of Virginia are reported to owe nothing.

—There are great complaints of poverty in north Nashville.

—Fifty tramps "roosted" in the Memphis station-house Monday night.

—The Maryland school fund amounts to $100,000 for white schools and $24,500 for colored.

—The receipts of the Knoxville street railway for 1878 were $5,032.28. Expenses, $3,688.34. Net gain, $1,348.94.

—Blind staggers is prevailing with fatal effect among the horses of Union county, North Carolina.

—Mrs. Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas, is said to be the handsomest woman in Washington city.

—Austin county, Texas, is out of debt and has a small amount of money in its treasury.

—Sherman, Texas, claims a population of twelve thousand, an increase of fifteen hundred within a year.

—Dallas, Texas, has had skating during the past week, a thing not witnessed before for half a century.

—Mr. E. C. Glass has been appointed superintendent of public schools for the city of Lynchburg, Va.

—The recognized debt of North Carolina is $16,960,045 principal and $10,160,182 interest.

—By natural increase, and not by superior yield, Florida has produced 500,000 barrels more oranges this year than she did last.

—In the house of representatives of the recent South Carolina legislature there were 34 lawyers, 71 farmers and 19 of other occupations.

—The annual meeting of the state grange of patrons of husbandry, of Virginia, will be held in Norfolk, Va., on the 11th of February.

—The celebration of General Lee's birthday, which ought to have been held in Atlanta, will probably not occur. The day should be honored all over the south.

—Betsy Ward, of Greenville, Tenn., who successfully resisted the raids upon her saloon by the temperance crusaders a few years ago, was married in the Catholic church in that place a few days ago to a man named Doolan.

—We give a free advertisement for the benefit of the people of Farmersville, Louisiana. They say a school is wanted. The people are tired of employing teachers who, while they instruct the children, are themselves studying medicine, law or love. A business teacher is wanted.

"The Most Widely Quoted Southern Newspaper."

1879. THE 1879.

ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION.

We have few promises to make for THE CONSTITUTION for 1879. The paper speaks for itself, and upon that ground the managers offer it to the public as the best, the brightest, the newsiest and the most complete daily journal published in the south. This is the verdict of our readers, and the verdict of the most critical of our exchanges, some of whose opinions we take pleasure in presenting below.

The managers will be pardoned for briefly alluding to some of the features which have given THE CONSTITUTION prominence among southern papers.

I. It prints all the news, both by mail and telegraph.

II. Its telegraphic service is fuller than that of any other Georgia paper—its special dispatches placing it upon a footing, so far as the news is concerned, with the metropolitan journals.

III. Its compilation of the news by mail is the freshest of the best, comprising everything of interest in the current newspaper literature of the day.

IV. Its editorial department is full, bright and vivacious, and its paragraphs and opinions are more widely quoted than those of any southern journal. It discusses all questions of public interest, and touches upon all current themes.

V. "Bill Arp," the most genial of humorists, will continue to contribute to its columns. "Old Si" and "Uncle Remus" will work in their special fields, and will furnish fun both in prose and verse.

VI. It is a complete news, family and agricultural journal. It is edited with the greatest care, and its columns contain everything of interest in the domain of politics, literature and science.

VII. In addition to these, full reports of the supreme court and of the proceedings of the general assembly will be published, and no pains will be spared to keep the paper up to its presen standard.

What the Critics Say.

The best paper in the south.—Keokuk Constitution.

The ablest paper of the south.—Burlington Hawkeye.

One of the most desirable journals in the country.—Detroit Free Press.

The brightest and newsiest daily paper in the south.—Baltimore Gazette.

There is no better newspaper in the southern states.—Charlotte Observer.

Steadily advancing toward the position of a metropolitan journal.—Selma Times.

It is one of the brightest, most enterprising, and withal most liberal of southern journals.—Brooklyn Times.

Not content with being the best newspaper in the south, is determined to be the best looking also.—Philadelphia Times.

Ably edited and newsy always, in its new dress it is as attractive in form as it has heretofore been in matter.—New Orleans Democrat.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION with its new clothes, is now the handsomest, as it has long been the best, newspaper in the south.—New York Star.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has been making steady progress the last few years, and may now fairly claim a place among the first half-dozen southern newspapers.—Springfield Republican.

To say that THE CONSTITUTION is one of the brightest, newsiest journals of the country, a paper of which the whole south may well be proud, is but to state a self-evident fact apparent to all.—Washington Post.

The Terms.

The daily edition is served by mail or carrier at $10 per annum, postage prepaid.

The weekly edition is served at $1.50 per annum, or ten copies for $12.50.

Agents wanted in every city, town and county in Georgia and surrounding states. Liberal commissions paid and territory guaranteed. Send for circulars.

Advertisements ten, fifteen and twenty cents per line, according to location. Contract rates furnished upon application to the business office.

Correspondence containing important news briefly put, solicited from all parts of the country.

All letters or dispatches must be addressed to

THE CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 17, 1879.

IT seems that the democratic members refuse to call St. Martin as a witness and are waiting for John Sherman to call him. Matters are thus brought to a very embarrassing standstill.

MR. MURAT HALSTEAD is of the opinion that Grant would be satisfied were he made field marshal, with a salary of fifty thousand dollars a year. The typical American boor is getting to be really modest.

IF the demand for fours continues three months longer as strong as it is now, the consols of 1867 and 1868 will be called in. The next lot of sixes can not be called in, because they are not due until 1881; but the 10-40 five per cents can be called in. They amount to $194,566,300. They are not comprehended in the refunding act of 1870, but congress will doubtless authorize the secretary to call them in. The price of the 10-40s is falling on account of the probabilities of an early redemption.

WE took occasion yesterday to urge the claims of Colonel Thompson, of the Savannah News, as the proper person to fill the congressional vacancy in the first district. It is to be hoped that the people of that district will unite in paying this tribute to one of the worthiest citizens and most uncompromising democrats in the state. We feel sure that Colonel Thompson will not engage in any scramble for the place—indeed, we know that he has no political aspirations of any kind—and we trust he will have no opposition from any quarter.

THE Illinois senatorial contest absorbs public interest in the northwest. It seems to be conceded that Oglesby is no longer practically in the race. Logan is in the lead, but the combined opposition in the republican camp has him down also, but they do not know who is on top of him. The legislature is almost evenly divided between the two parties, and if the wrangling keeps up on the republican side, Judge Lyman Trumbull, or some other conservative man, may secure a ticket to the seat that Dick Oglesby has filled six years without special honor to himself or anybody else.

GOVERNOR CULLOM, of Illinois, and Governor Phelps, of Missouri, recommended in their respective messages usury legislation forbidding a higher maximum rate of interest. The St. Louis Republican says such legislation would be worse than useless. The banks would do as was done years ago under similar circumstances. They would simply require that the customer wanting to borrow money for three months should give his note to pay the amount in New York ninety days from date. That note would then be discounted as any commercial exchange is, with an additional charge of six per cent. interest, as provided by law. No law could fix the price of exchange on New York or any other point, and money-lenders who want more than the legal rate of interest would simply buy commercial time bills, on which they would charge enough discount to make any interest rate they please.

WE do not agree with the Savannah Recorder that it would be either economy or good policy—putting it upon those grounds alone—for the governor to recall his proclamation ordering an election in the first district to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented Hartridge. But even were we to agree with our contemporary in this matter, the fact remains that the federal constitution contains a mandatory provision requiring the governor of a state to order elections to fill vacancies in congress. Were it otherwise, a republican governor of a state might refuse to order an election filling the vacancy occasioned by the death of a democrat, and various other complications might arise from the desire of an executive to suit his own pleasure. Upon the whole, it is better that the first district should be represented in congress, even though the term has now nearly drawn to its close.

The Administration Responsible.

IT is established beyond all question that Schurz and Commissioner Hayt, of the Indian bureau, have been aware of the deplorable condition of the recently massacred Cheyennes. It is true, Mr. Schurz took occasion to abuse these unfortunate savages in his annual report, but even then he had on file in his department official letters from Agent Miles, Major Mizner and General Pope. These letters all agree in stating that the Indians were half-starved. Major Mizner says the Cheyennes during the past three years have never received the full allowance of rations to which they are entitled. General Mackenzie wrote to the bureau that the government was starving the Indians in flagrant violation of the treaty agreement, and he further declared that the government would be directly responsible for any outbreak among them. It is in evidence that they were rendered desperate enough by the pangs of hunger to eat horses that had died of disease. And all this under Mr. Hayes's pious and Christian-like administration. The acting president can only shift the responsibility from his shoulders by kicking Schurz and Hayt out of the cabinet and putting in their places men who will see to it that the government carries out its treaty obligations in good faith.

Ammunition for the Radicals.

We print in another column extracts from a long editorial in that bitterly partisan radical party, the New York Times. They show how ammunition is furnished to the radical party, and how at the same time Georgia is put in a light as bad as it is false before the world. Mr. Hill's various utterances on the Northeastern railroad bond investigation are greedily sought and unscrupulously used by the radical press to injure the democratic party and degrade the state. He is widely quoted to show that Georgia under a democratic administration is rotten to the core, and that the democratic party uses power for plunder. The radical journals seek to dupe the public, and are proceeding to raise a hue and cry over Georgia for the purpose of injuring the democratic party throughout the union. We know too well that the radical press stops at no willful misrepresentation to maintain its pernicious rule. It greedily seizes every ounce of material of misrepresentation that it can reach. Mr. Hill's unfortunate publications in Washington exactly suit its purpose. Georgia is put before the world upon such evidence as having a corrupt governor and a corrupt legislature; and Georgia's corrupt example is claimed to be both representatively southern and democratic.

And yet the entire basis of this wholesale arraignment of a state, a section and a party, is that two fees were contracted for, which a legislative committee, after a month's investigation, pronounced not illegal; and one of these fees was contracted for by Senator Hill himself. This is the sweeping corruption of a great state, typifying a national party, that is held up to the gaze of the world, and that the Times and its radical compeers are turning to account as admirable material of their partisan campaign. It is a large mountain exaggerated out of a very small molehill; but we have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Hill made a great mistake when he afforded the enemies of Georgia and of the democracy a plausible basis for such gross misrepresentations.

Nihilism in Russia.

It is a little curious that the problem which is now vexing and constantly threatening the peace of Russia should have sprung out of a conscientious and worthy attempt at reform—an attempt to educate the people. We allude to the problem of nihilism which has spread so rapidly through the dominions of the czar. Nihilism, which may be termed the twin-sister of communism—is directly traceable to the influence of Tolstoi's reforms in the system of higher education which he introduced into Russia. His dream was that, in the course of a few years, the people of Russia, under his reform system, might be placed upon the same intellectual level as the people of Germany, and his plan was to establish in Russia the same high standard of university education as that which prevails in the land over which Bismarck waves his iron hand. This was the reform that Tolstoi proposed, and the experiment began in 1865. It worked admirably until 1870. In that year three-fourths of the young men who were desirous of acquiring a university education were rejected; in 1873, nine-tenths of the applicants were rejected. This was the culmination, and the result might easily have been foreseen. There were not enough learned men in Russia to equip the universities with competent teachers. The young men who were rejected did not stop to philosophize over the matter. They became nihilists. The record shows that nearly, if not quite, all the members of the party which has been such an eye-sore to Russia are young men between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five, who had been excluded from a university career by the very reforms which proposed to make it less difficult of acquirement. The official records also show that most of these rejected young men are the sons of poor officials in towns and villages remote from the capital. They would not return to their homes, and they remained in the city. To do what? They were unable to engage in any commercial pursuit, and the only road open to their ambition was the magazines and the newspapers and political or religious agitation. Sour and revengeful, ignorant and unhappy, it is no wonder that the political industry of these rejected young men should have created a tumult in Russia; and it may be that we have seen but the beginning of the end.

The Crops of 1878.

A circular from the office of the state commissioner of agriculture, just published, contains a summing up of the results of the past year's agricultural labors within the state. These results are, in a word, full yields of nearly every crop planted. The yield of corn was two per cent. better than in 1877, and the average yield per acre was also slightly increased, taking the state as a whole. In north Georgia the average yield per acre was fifteen bushels and a half, the average for the whole state being only 10.7 bushels. The yield of cotton last year was a fraction less than that of 1877. The yield of sugar cane was remarkable, amounting to 239 gallons an acre against 159 in 1877. There was also a material increase in the quality of home-raised pork, over that of the previous year, which was likewise a better year in this respect than its predecessor. We raised last year four per cent. more of wheat, five per cent. more of oats, and fourteen per cent. more of pork than we did in 1877. These gratifying results gave us at the end of the year within seventeen per cent. of a full supply of provisions for 1879. Commissioner Janes is right, in view of these facts, in considering the agricultural prospect as encouraging. The reports made to the department show that the condition of our farmers is steadily improving, and that a considerable percentage of them will go through this year, despite the low price of cotton, on a cash basis. Low-priced cotton is not an unmixed evil, because it tends to a restriction of the cotton area, to a diminished cost of production, to a diversified agriculture, and to a general system of economy. We must raise more breadstuffs, increase our flocks, and make more meat.

The December report of the national department of agriculture sums up the crops of the entire country. The corn crop of 1878 was an immense one, the fourth of an unbroken series of large crops. It was thirty million bushels in excess of that of 1877, although the crops of Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas were considerably decreased. The oat crop was the largest ever raised in this country. The southern inland states, however, showed a decline. California produced an immense barley crop, making the total product of 1878 nearly ten million bushels greater than in 1877. The rye crop was about one-sixth larger, although the crop of the south was less in quantity and inferior in quality. Potatoes fell off forty-six million bushels, on account of the extreme heat of last summer and late plantings. The average yield of the whole country was 69 bushels an acre against 94 bushels in 1877. The hay crop was twenty per cent. larger than in 1877. The cultivation of sorghum received increased attention in all parts of the country, and the tobacco crop was secured under exceptionally auspicious conditions of weather. The quality is, therefore, very fine. The conditions of fruit growth during the past year were generally unfavorable, grapes, apples, and pears alike showing greatly decreased yields.

The crop of wheat is not mentioned in Commissioner Dodge's December report; but when that is taken into consideration, in reviewing the whole field, it must be conceded that the year was, in all important respects, satisfactory. It gave us an abundance of food, not only for home consumption, but also for the purpose of maintaining a heavy favorable balance of trade in our dealings with other nations. We have more cotton, more wheat, more corn and more pork to sell to other nations than we ever had at any one time in our whole history. Let us, therefore, put down 1878 as a red-letter year in the grand calendar of years.

Plucked by His Own Party.

The gifted puffs which John Sherman has lately received from the more blatant of the organs which the money-power has succeeded in subsidizing have caused some of the shining lights of the republican party to feel just a trifle uneasy. The organs alluded to will have it that John Sherman is the author, inventor and instigator of the so-called resumption movement and that he—the great financier—unaided and alone, brought it to a successful culmination. This sort of thing is gall to the shining lights aforesaid, and for some days they have been in a quandary as to what course they should pursue in order to pluck the barnyard feather from the secretary's political cap. Ignorant as to the workings of the money-power and ignorant as to the precise source from whence the organs draw their inspiration, they became alarmed at Sherman's growing "popularity," and concluded to put their heads together to see by what device they could manage to head off this roaring aspirant to the presidency. And in truth, their fears did not disturb them a moment too soon, for whoever the candidate of the republican party may be, he is sure to be nominated by the money-power; and the money-power will admit, if it is pushed sharply to the wall by an experienced cross-examiner, that go where it will and search where it may, it can never find in all the land a more willing, or a more subservient tool than John Sherman. His subservience to a ring of capitalists and bond speculators is a part of the history of the period. It is well-known that this ring has for several years dictated his financial policy. He was subject to its dictation when chairman of the senate finance committee, and he is subject to the same dictation as secretary of the treasury. He has never made a financial suggestion or taken a position, either as senator or secretary, that was not calculated to add to the profits of the money-power and, in precisely the same ratio, cripple the business men and the poor people of the country—notwithstanding the pitiable fact that in order to do this he has been compelled, upon more than one occasion, to fly in the face of his own solemnly uttered convictions.

Looking somewhat carefully over the field, and taking Sherman's record into consideration, it is not by any means improbable that the fears of his party colleagues, in some of whose bosoms ambition has been gnawing for lo, these many years, are well-grounded. It need not surprise any one to see the capitalists of the north and east help their tool to the nomination for the presidency. They cannot afford, even now, to dispense with such profitable subserviency. If he has been a valuable tool in the subordinate position of a cabinet officer, how much more valuable a tool would he be as the president. There is great weight in the argument, but apart from this, they owe him a debt of gratitude which would be illy repaid even were they to unite and contribute a barrel of money for the purpose of helping him on his way to the white house. If Grant should develop any weakness, which now seems more than probable, it is by no means uncertain that the money-power and the subsidized republican orgnns, which are now engaged in puffing his financial skill, will not force Sherman upon the convention. Stranger things have happened heretofore, and stranger things will happen hereafter; wherefore, we are moved to repeat that the secretary's anxious party friends have not moved in the matter a moment too soon.

That they deemed the business to be of a timely and pressing nature is indicated by the fact that the uneasy republican senators discussed it in caucus. The padded popularity of John Sherman was the subject of earnest debate, and, in reference thereto, the necessity of making some authoritative public expression of the position and achievements of the republican party in the direction of resumption was seriously considered; and there seemed to be a unanimous feeling among these truly great and good statesmen that some such measure ought to be adopted so that the wind might be effectually taken out of John Sherman's sails. In pursuance of this patriotic sentiment a committee was appointed, with Edmunds at its head, to prepare a resolution directing attention, in eloquent terms, to the steps by which resumption has been brought about. During the discussion, some of the more nervous senators called attention to the many and various laudations which a grateful public (represented, of course, by the subsidized organs of the money-power) are heaping upon the humble head of John Sherman, and in this connection, reference was made to the history of the act of resumption and to the fact that Sherman was unalterably opposed to fixing any specific time for resuming, and that he voted against the date which was finally incorporated in the bill. The senators explained that they called attention to these things merely to show that resumption was brought about by the party, and not by any one or two members thereof. Edmunds, it is said, was particularly bitter and sarcastic when he alluded to Sherman's arrogance in claiming to be the man that engineered the country back to specie payments. The Vermont senator is said to have declared that the secretary's plan of resumption was not carried out at all, but that it was other leading men in the party who, by the maintenance of hard-money principles, brought about the result for which Sherman is receiving so much praise. All this must be very comforting to the great political sneak, who has lost no occasion, in season and out of season, to complacently plume himself as the original inventor of resumption in this country. Howbeit, we suppose we must put up with the dictum of the republican caucus, and in that event Sherman's only claim to notoriety must rest upon the fact that he discovered, upon a memorable occasion, that he didn't know whether he wrote the Anderson-Weber letter or not.

WHEN the newspapers contrast it to Eli Perk., they advertise to the world that they are tired of calling the man a liar.

A CRIPPLED volunteer officer in the national soldiers' asylum, at Hampton, Va., charges that Woodfin, the manager of the institution, is guilty of illegal expenditures which are concealed under false vouchers, and that he is carrying on a wholesale system of peculation with General Butler as a silent partner. We know nothing of Woodfin and care less, but every school-boy in the land knows that Ben Butler is as honest a man as ever robbed a grave-yard in broad daylight or made off through the purple gloaming with a silver tea-set.

THE only qualification that fits a man for office under the present administration is to answer affirmatively the question, "Are you an Ohio man?"

THE Cleveland Herald says the total amount of southern claims is five millions and a half. The New York Tribune says they amount to three hundred and fifty millions, with a probability that they will reach a billion and a half. There is a seven hundred pound lie out between these distinguished journalists, and, for all practical purposes, it doesn't matter which gave it birth.

TALMAGE says he is going to put both his feet on the serpent. That settles it. We advise the serpent to retire from active business and make his will. There is no escape.

GENERAL GRANT has concluded not to go to India as a dead-beat on the Richmond. His friends on this side probably warned him by telegraph that it wouldn't be well, or it may be that his associations in Europe have taught him a little self-respect. But it is hard to guess at this distance from the scene of action.

SENATOR JONES, of Florida, is still after the telegraph monopolies. It is a little surprising that Mr. Jones hasn't been flirted with in this business.

JAMES, the usher in the New York Herald building, has compiled a dictionary for the use of the editors of that able journal in which the word "bursted" plays a prominent part. James, the usher, is said to be very talented.

A LITTLE two-dollar and a half earthquake shook up Florida and Savannah the other day, but it struck slate when it bumped up against Atlanta.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, that bright old Bohemian of New England "isms," gleefully announces that resumption has made the greenback of more importance now than ever—that, in fact, it is at this moment victorious. It will probably be a week before Wendell gets entirely over his new year's spree. These old fellows can't stand the baz-waz with as much conspicuous alertness as they did when the bloom of youth flushed their hot jowls.

SOME of the ablest of the hard-money organs are still engaged in making merciless attacks upon our valuable silver dollar. The conservative element of the country will yet be compelled to employ Bismarck to edit this republic.

MR. NORMAN LOCKYER has made his usual weekly discovery about the sun. Common people, however, will have to go to school again before they can find out whether the discovery is of any importance.

WE are glad to learn from an authoritative source that Marshal Fitzsimons is not to be removed. The effort to oust him was made by interested parties, and the fact that it was a failure will be very gratifying to those who do desire to see the duties of the marshal's office faithfully, intelligently and energetically administered. Colonel Fitzsimons has proven himself to be in every respect a capable officer, and has given entire satisfaction not only to the administration, but those more nearly interested. He has performed the duties of his position fearlessly, and has held violators of the law to a rigid accountability, and he has made arrests without calling on the military, but he has not oppressed the people. Nor has he managed his office in the interest of any political party. He has been absolutely impartial. We are glad, therefore, to know, and the people will be glad to know, that Colonel Fitzsimons is to be retained in office.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE Lotos club banquet was attended by the hash-eaters, and not hasheesh-eaters.

SUNDAY, the 19th, is the anniversary of General Lee's death.

THE Mobile News comes forward and offers a hundred dollar cup for a yellow fever poem.

"THE loyal legion of the United States" is the latest phase of the Grant movement. Let all the boomers, or bummers, rally once again!

Is the Rev. De La Matyr a patriot in disguise, or a genuine but surreptitious emissary of rampant radicalism?

THE second number of the Age, of Louisville, is really an admirable periodical. Its reviews and editorials are of exceptional merit.

HOWARD CARROLL, who is to be the literary executor of Eli Perkins, is again screeding to some extent concerning Georgia politics.

THERE is a proposition to endow Hiwassee college, Tennessee, from which Postmaster-General Key was the first graduate, by contributions from the postal employees of the union.

THERE is nothing peculiarly blood-curdling about Mr. Savage's bill on the Tennessee legislature making all silver coins of the United States a legal tender in that state.

"THE county line changer" is quite as numerous in the Tennessee legislature as he is in our Georgia assemblies. No antidote has yet been discovered for him.

IT is said that if John A. Logan cannot get himself elected senator from Illinois, he will attempt to saddle the honor upon Grant. This is very cute in the long-haired loafer.

IT appears probable that the gay Mrs. Hicks-Lord is soon to be turned loose upon the male marriageable portion of the world for the—how manyeth time?

THE way that Bishop tried to assist in the fattening of Charlie Cobb—by feeding him on arsenic—is quite on a par with the way some people fatten cats—by chopping off their tails just back of their ears.

AT the same rate of progress made the past four years, it would only take the state of Georgia four years more to reduce her illiterate population to about two per cent. of the whole census of the state.

IN GENERAL.

—Mr. Edison's electric light appears to have gone to meet Keeley's motor.

—The next democratic state convention in Kentucky will contain 1,603 delegates.

—General Joe Lane, of Oregon, celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday December 13.

—Joaquin Miller wants to flee to his woods again. He might, however, scare the game.

—A woman's life is marked by eras. When her first baby is born then commences her paregoric era.

—The paragraphic column with all the credits attached, like Joseph's garment, is a quote of many cullers.—Whitehall Times.

—A bankrupt was condoled with the other day for embarrassment. "Oh, I'm not embarrassed at all," said he; "it's my creditors that are embarrassed."

—Judge Hunt's right side is entirely paralyzed, but he is said to be in no immediate danger. His mind is clear and he is aware of his state.

—The king of Portugal sent Grent a Portugese edition of Hamlet, and Ulysses S. has been wondering ever since who Hamlet was.

—The eldest daughter of the late Princess Alice, a sixteen-year-old girl, is said to be exceedingly lovely, intelligent, and fine in character. She has the scientific tastes of her mother.

—No one will deny there is still work for Murphy in this city while there is left a man who looks into a directory at 4 a. m. to see where he lives, and then forgets his name.—New York Star.

—Miss Mary Anderson was suddenly taken ill in St. Louis on Saturday, just before the performance, and was unable to appear. She would have played to a $1,400 house.

—General Butler has returned to Washington and resumed his seat in the house. When asked why he has not been here before, he said that he wanted to wait until the death rate in congress was reduced.

—There is a possibility, it is understood, that Charles Francis Adams, jr., may be induced to withdraw his resignation as government director of the Union Pacific railroad. Very strong influences have been brought to bear upon him to remain in the board.

—The statement made by the Chicago Tribune that Queen Victoria has persistently refused to recognize the marriage of her cousin, the duke of Cambridge, with an estimable woman who had been an actress, is faulty in two particulars. The woman in question was not estimable, but the reverse, and she was never married to the duke.

—The Wisconsin penitentiary, with three hundred and fifty inmates, cleared $10,000 above its expenses last year, and no appropriation is asked from the state for its maintenance this year. The Missouri penitentiary contains over one thousand and two hundred convicts, and costs the state from $75,000 to $150,000 a year.

—"To this day," writes Emma Abbott, "I love the school-girl who gave me half her apple one day when I was hungry." To divide apples is characteristic of the sex. It began with Eve. The same of spruce gum. But if Miss Abbott had solicited an apple from one of the boys she would have been given the entire fruit. Boys are more generous.—Buffalo Express.

—The London Daily News finds it not easy to determine on account of what event the year 1878 is most likely to become historical. Will it be as the year of the Berlin congress? Will it be as the year of the war in Afghanistan? With many persons no doubt its chief title to fame will seem to be the fact that it is the year of the great exhibition in Paris. Others will probably long think of it as the year in which Pope Pius IX. died, others, again, as the year that saw the death of the first king of Italy.

—There were 25,929 births in New York in 1878, and 2,292 infants were born dead. Only one mother gave birth to triplets, while 206 mothers gave birth to twins. The following table gives the number of mothers of families of remarkable size:

Sixth child	1,579	Twelfth child	87
Seventh child	1,117	Thirteenth child	52
Eighth child	821	Fourteenth child	20
Ninth child	541	Fifteenth child	10
Tenth child	340	Sixteenth child	4
Eleventh child	190	Seventeenth child	3

Of the mothers who bore children last year 442 were over 50 years of age.

—Wilhelmj had been engaged some years ago to play at a private party given by a Jewish banker in Vienna. He was to play from seven to ten o'clock. The host had no knowledge of music whatever. Wilhelmj began to play the andante of a Mendelssohn concerto. The banker was dumbfounded, and turning to his guests said, in a semi-whisper, "Excuse me, you see how these musicians are. I engaged him to play by the hour, and he plays slow." Tableau.—Exchange.

—The highest salary ever paid in Boston was that of J. Wiley Edmunds, who at the time of his death was receiving $50,000 per annum as treasurer of the Pacific mills. The highest salary paid to a bank president in Boston at present is $10,000; the highest to a cashier is $3,500. The range of salaries of dry goods salesmen is from $5,000 to $500 a year. In the wholesale boot and shoe trade, the highest salary is not over $4,000. A few women, the heads of departments in the dress or suit-making business, receive about $1,000. Most salaries have been much reduced since the advent of the hard times.

—"It was stated some time since in a prominent medical journal of New York," says the London Medical Times, "that medical men of that city found an average of not more than three children in a family. Among the higher classes very few families had more than five children, very many had but one child, and many had none at all. Statistics are adduced which prove that the decline in the birth-rate of New Englanders—which corresponds very nearly to that of France—is so decided that the birth-rate of that stock of people is now only about one-half that of the Irish, English, German and French Canadian."

—Just now the interesting figure in the United States senate is Senator Sharon, who, although a senator for nearly four years, has never sat a month in his place, counting his entire time. His pay and mileage in the meantime have been near $30,000. Such a stranger is he to the senate chamber that some of his colleagues have never seen him, and very few have made his acquaintance. He is light complexioned, thin, light hair and very light, thin moustache. He is short of stature and thin of build, an unprepossessing figure, whose weight can scarce exceed1 00 pounds. He is fifty-eight years of age.

—A very wealthy Russian lady some years ago wished to indulge her passion for card playing by a few games with a French lady of rank who was a noted player. The two met at nine p. m., and at sunrise next morning the Russian lady had lost all her money and jewels, and more, too, and said she would instruct her steward to turn all her estates and mines over to her conqueror. The French lady, however, insisted on providing her own terms, and with the aid of a notary and priest she bound the Russian lady only never to play again, but to send her $2,000 a year. The bargain was kept and the money given to the poor. The French lady has just died.

—A young man in Boston received a bequest of $25,000. He had been poor, and the sudden acquisition of wealth rather turned his head. He began to spend the money in reckless dissipation, in spite of the efforts of his father to restrain him, and kept on until only $11,000 was left. The father begged that this remainder might be given to him for safe keeping, and the son, being ill from long drunkenness, and very penitent, readily complied. The father put $10,950 into a pocket in his shirt and started out to spend the other $50 in a frolic. That night he slept on a bench in a bar-room, and in the morning every cent of the money was gone.

—Senator-elect Hill, of Colorado, is about forty-five years of age. Many years ago he was professor of chemistry in Brown university. He had a theory about the reduction of gold, silver and copper ores, and he visited mines in different countries to observe smelting operations. Hill, in Colorado, developed a system of smelting which effected a great saving upon the methods then in use. He was offered and accepted the position of superintendent of the Boston and Colorado smelting works, an office which he now fills. These works are the largest in the world and their profits are between two and one half millions and three millions per annum. Hill is worth half a million dollars. He has been an active member of the republican party in Colorado for some time past.

—The Princess Louise is certainly astonishing the Canadians, and after the low-neck dress order is proving herself a woman of sound sense. The other day she gave a public reception to the various representatives of the St. Andrew's societies of Ontario. These gentlemen expected to be ushered into the great drawing room and to see her Royal Highness seated with his Excellency in state, glittering with gems and crowns on their heads. Instead of this, Louise, habited in a plain, high-necked dress, received her guests in simple style in an ordinary apartment, and walked among them as any hostess might be expected to do. She shook hands with the gentlemen and chatted with them as every-day people chat. She does her own shopping, buys common articles like common people—one of the last of her purchases being a twenty-five cent teapot for every day use. There'll be a demand for cheap household utensils now all over Canada.

—Some curious statistics have been noted in regard to the favorite days for committing suicide. It is declared that on Saturday, the general pay day, few men make way with themselves, the pleasant jingle of a reasonably well-filled pocket brightening up the gloomiest forebodings and making life endurable, even to those inclined by natural predelictions to self-destruction. But Monday, blue Monday, when perhaps the last penny has been squandered, a reaction takes place and cowardice of mankind crops out in numerous suicides. With women it is different; Monday, the busy day at the washtub, furnishes employment for the body and turns the thoughts of the mind to practical matters so thoroughly that suicides of "the sex" are very rare on that day. Sunday, the day when the thoughtless husband deserts his home, and leaves the wife to solitude, is more frequently chosen by women for taking voluntary departures across the border.

—The gossip going round the press as to a strong previous attachment of the Princess Louise for "a clergyman, her tutor," points to Canon Duckworth, her brother Leopold's tutor, not hers. It is quite possible that, like most young girls, she may have had passing fancies before she fixed her affections on the marquis of Lorne. The same stories ran around about alleged tender passions of her mother, the queen, before her marriage with Prince Albert. Victoria's favored ones were said to be Lord Elphinstone, Lord Fitzallen, then in the first life guards, and afterward duke of Norfolk, and Lord Alfred Paget, the father of Captain Paget, who married Miss Minnie Stevens. Elphinstone and Fitzallen were sent away, the first to an appointment in India, the second to travel in Greece, where he married the preset duchess dowager, daughter of Sir Edmund Lyons, the British minister at Athens. Lord Alfred, not being deemed dangerous, was continued as equerry, a position which he has continuously held.

—The only original and true version of the popular song, "Baby Mine," has been received at the Oil City Derrick office. It reads as follows:

"I've a letter from thy sire,
Baby mine, baby mine,
He's coming home or he's a liar,
Baby mine, baby mine.
He is now chuck full of wine,
He is coming o'er the Rhine,
He had better hide his sign,
Baby mine, baby mine.

He had better come in soon,
Baby mine, baby mine,
I've been waiting since high noon,
Baby mine, baby mine.
I am waiting with a broom,
I will chase him 'round the room,
While his nose shines through the gloom,
Baby mine, baby mine."

"Notable Examples."

Extracts from a New York Times Editorial.

—While Georgia is disgraced by its democratic managers, South Carolina is on the road to repudiation and ruin under the guidance of the same party.

—The absolute power for which the party contended under a pretended anxiety for the honor and welfare of the state, has been so exercised as to cover the state with infamy and to render more remote its industrial development.

—Before the fight is ended, we will be better able to understand the value of independent movements as means of overcoming the tyranny and insolence of the forces marshaled around the democratic machine.

—Indeed, it is evident that what Mr. Hill calls "Murphyism in Georgia" has taken rapid strides. He likens it to "Tweedism in its beginning," and from the organized defense of the treasurer's clerk infers that he is a reorganized go-between, with whom corrupt officials and jobbing legislators cannot afford to quarrel.

—A committee of the Georgia legislature declares that there is nothing wrong in the payment of money to procure from the governor approval of a measure which an honest official would approve or reject on its merits. Perhaps a fellow-feeling had something to do with this whitewashing of the governor and the clerk, Murphy. If money is necessary to procure the governor's signature, Murphy and his fees are likely to be useful when members' votes are in question.

—After all, southern democrats are not better, purer, or more scrupulous than the carpet-baggers on whom they heaped virtuous indignation. From Georgia, one of the first of the reconstructed states "redeemed" from republican rule, and from South Carolina, one of the last, the same damning testimony comes. And in both cases it proceeds from democratic witnesses, whose partisan orthodoxy is unquestioned, and whose allegations are sustained by specific statements of fact. Senator Hill is the Georgia accuser.

Governor Colquitt's Popularity Never Greater.

Dalton Citizen.

There is one thing in this whole matter that Mr. Hill has failed to reconcile to our mind. He condemns the humble clerk for doing just what the honored representative was not unwilling to do, and that too in the face of his own assertion, that "lawyers have no more right to use public office for private gain than other people." It is clear to our mind that Mr. Murphy did wrong, and it is equally clear, according to Mr. Hill's own words, that in receiving a fee as retainer from the rolling mill in this Northeastern bond question before legal proceedings were instituted as to the state's liability, that he placed himself in the same category of wrong-doing with Mr. Murphy. There is one other thing we condemn in his letter, and that is his too severe reflections upon Governor Colquitt. We may be mistaken in the man, but we believe the governor is too pure to do a wrong act knowingly. In signing the bonds of the Northeastern railroad company, we believe he did what he conscientiously thought was his duty—this and nothing more; and Mr. Hill's innuendoes and insinuations against this pure, Christian gentlemen are altogether ill-timed and wholly out of place—they are disrespectful and injurious to our noble governor, whether so intended by Mr. H. or not. That gentleman has the happy faculty of rendering himself unpopular with the masses—his positions at some point or other are almost always wrong—and his disingenuous attack upon Governor Colquitt in his assailment of Murphy for that which we cannot condemn too severely in a public official, will only react upon himself, while it will not tend in the least to lessen the popularity of the governor with the people.

How the Play Affected a Westerner.

St. Louis Times-Journal.

We don't know that we particularly fancy the kind of a man Ingomar is represented as having been. And yet how the women folks do enjoy seeing Parthenia lead the big spoony ruffian by the nose through two hours and a half of romance and sentimentality! It does them a world of good, because it discovers to them a power that few of them ever imagined they possessed—that subtle, heavenly influence which womankind alone exercises. Every woman goes away from the play-house imagining that she too is a Parthenia—and so she may become if she will only dispose her soul to conquer her Ingomar with love instead of broom-sticks, and kindness instead of sad-irons. And as for the curly Ingomar, contemptuously as we may view his maudlin sentimentality, we cannot help having a great deal of sympathy with him; for, if we were Ingomar, and if Mary Anderson were to roll her great, juicy eyes around on us and hold out her plump, white arms, and tell us about the "two souls," etc., we would be ten thousand times worse than the most irrevocable demon if we did not forget our ferocity and crouch like a quail on toast at her No. 3 sandals.

The Radicals Should Be Kind to the Tramps.

Washington Post.

Some of the republican governors in their messages are very severe on "the tramp nuisance." When we consider that the tramp is the legitimate progeny of the republican party, this severity appears unkind. The crushing out of industry by vicious legislation has covered the land with a horde of tramps, many of whom have changed from steady, industrious citizens to hardened criminals. This is one of the legacies of the republican party. To enrich the few it has impoverished the many. To build up the colossal fortunes of the rich it has made paupers and criminals of thousands. It should deal tenderly with its own offspring, the tramp.

The Democracy and Mr. Hill's Action

McDuffie Journal.

There has not been, nor will there be, any split in the Georgia democracy on this question. Nine-tenths of the thinking people of the state attribute Mr. Hill's action to disappointment because he failed to get a share of the Murphy fee of $8,000, and his fear that Governor Colquitt's popularity might jeopardize his reelection to the senate. But, aside from the merits of the case, the brave, high-toned people of Georgia can never forgive Mr. Hill for the sneaking, under-handed manner in which he first disseminated his charges of corruption against the governor.

The South and Affidavits.

Philadelphia Times.

Senator Thurman is furnishing his specifications to the Teller committee on the installment plan, and the second installment is given to the public to-day through the Washington dispatches. Now that he has discarded newspaper rumors and confines himself to affidavits and certified copies of official papers he begins to make out a case of some pretensions, which Senator Blaine will be put to his trumps to match. Come to think again, however, the whole south is a great affidavit factory, and its product is immense, it matters not by whom or for whose benefit the crank is turned.

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

Southern Express Company's

—SALE OF—

Unclaimed Freights!

ALL UNCLAIMED FREIGHT REMAINING in the office of the Southern Express Company at Atlanta, Ga., at this date, January 12, 1879, will be sold for charges, 10th FEBRUARY, at No. 21 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., by D. P. Ellis, Auctioneer, unless called for and charges are paid before day of sale.

SALE POSITIVE. TERMS CASH!

For list of packages see bills posted at post-office and Express office. W. W. HULBERT, Ag't.
W. H. CLAYTON, Sup't. jan12 30d

AMUSEMENTS.

IN DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE!

"The Comicalities, Whimsicalities and Realities of Southern Life."

LECTURE BY

Hon. Henry Watterson,

On Monday Night, January 20, 1879,

At 8 o'clock p. m., under the auspices of the

Young Men's Library Association.

197 jan12 dtd

Nonsense for Northern Consumption.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun is still talking about Wade Hampton's flag. In a recent issue it says: "The Chicago Inter-Ocean is terribly alarmed because two young men in Augusta, when they heard of Hampton's convalescence, raised a confederate flag above their store. The Inter-Ocean sniffs treason in the breeze. The editors need not be alarmed. No rebellion is anticipated. The confederate flag is a pretty one, and the breezes do not object to swelling it to the full." The Inter-Ocean is not alarmed. It simply regrets the display of treasonable sentiment. The confederate flag may be a pretty one, but it is not the flag of the country. The southern editors who excuse or encourage its public display under any circumstances are either disloyal at heart or inexcusably stupid. If they are disloyal they should say so; if simply stupid, they should admit it. As it is, loyal people will doubt the loyalty of men who wave rebel flags.

It is Due Him.

Columbus Times.

We devote much space to the address of Hon. B. H. Hill to the people of Georgia on the subject of the fee paid for the procurement of the indorsement of the Northeastern railroad bonds. We ask for it an attentive perusal, as it is a very forcible presentation of the facts of the case, with pointed comments. It is due to Mr. Hill, too, because his opponents have sought to divert attention from the real issue by attacks upon him.

Hill and Murphy and the Democratic Party.

Rome Courier.

If the radicals think that they "see as a result" of the Hill-Murphy controversy a dissolution of the democratic party in Georgia, they are much mistaken. Mr. Hill may fly off for a time, but he will come back. As to the party, it is too solidly sensible to allow the conduct of a clerk in the treasury department to have any influence on its organization or purposes.

Frank and Poetical.

Marietta Field and Fireside.

Mr. Hill demands that the organized democracy be "purged." "You may crack—you may shatter the vase if you will, but the scent of corruption will hang round it still." Cut out its rottenness, and the patient will die. As the remedy proposed may affect the "organized," it is worse than the disease. With this, it lives; with that it will die.

Belknap the Right Man.

Baltimore Gazette.

General Belknap would be an efficient and highly-ornamental person to place in command of "the loyal league of the United States" when the task of "paying honor to the greatest of living military chieftains" begins. We nominate the incandescent Belknap, as it were.

The Hill-Murphy Fee.

Washington Gazette.

Mr. B. H. Hill is out in a lengthy manifesto on the bond question now agitating the public mind in Georgia. He accuses Murphy of Tweedism, when it is the opinion that the senator is piqued because he could not be the guilty one instead of Murphy.

The Constitution at Home.

Atlanta Independent.

If the boys think we don't like THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, they are mistaken, because we think it a remarkable journal, giving Atlanta—a city of 30,000 inhabitants—as good a paper as can be found in any of the great cities of the north.

Hayes as a Pedestrian.

Washington Post.

Mr. Hayes has taken to the pleasant habit of promenading on the avenue. With a stately stage stride and the air of a drum-major on parade, he adds materially to the spectacular effects usually seen on that noble thoroughfare.

The Senatorial Fights.

Memphis Avalanche.

In Missouri it is "anything to beat Vest;" in Illinois, "anything to beat Logan," and in Arkansas "anything to beat Bob Johnson," each being considered the foremost man in the race.

A Noble Trio.

Detroit Free Press.

John Sherman is supported on the right hand by Sapphira Jenks, and on the left by St. Martin, the perjurer and suborner of perjury. How sublimely innocent he looks in such goodly company!

A Wonderful Man.

Washington Post.

Alexander H. Stephens is a very skillful whist player, and author of the article on whist in Johnson's encyclopedia. Taken altogether or in detail, a very wonderful man is the little Georgian.

Acklin and Our Foreign Relations.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Randall has given the odorous Acklin a position which entitles him to all the privileges of the diplomatic corps. Pity the Catacazy has left our shores.

But Not in Louisiana.

Chicago Tribune.

Truth crushed to earth will rise again—but not in Louisiana—not if it knows itself.

Eli Still Ahead.

New Haven Register.

St. Martin is a saint of a liar. He drops only one score below Eli Perk.

My Walk.

Ye gentle folks that live in town,
And on poor country wights look down,
And daily take your dainty ride
Mid courtly rank and fashion's pride
In the row with dukes and earls,
Lofty dames and lovely girls,
God bless you all, and grant you pleasure
Up to the brim of your hearts measure!
But I have joys unknown to you,
And walks remote from London view.
Where the burnie leaps with glee,
And the ground is rough and hilly,
That's the walk that's dear to me—
Not Pall Mall or Piccadilly.

Where the torrent from the brae
Pours his strength and spreads his spray,
And, like a white-maned mountain horse,
Plunges down with headlong force,
Lashing the rocks with foamy sweep
Into the caldron dark and deep;
Where the birch-tree nods her plume
O'er tufted wealth of heather bloom,
And delicate ferns their wings uncurl
O'er the brown water's sleepless whirl,
Beside a blasted holly-tree,
With never a rose and never a lily,
That's the walk that's dear to me—
Not Pall Mall or Piccadilly.

Where from the great ben's dewy crown
The infant rill comes trickling down,
And glances out beneath the crag
That cuts the sky with many a jag,
And creeps beneath the old gray stones,
Chips of the mountains giant bones;
Then trips adown with easy pace
Over the huge slab's slippery face,
To rest a while in mossy well,
Where starry saxifrages dwell,
With never a shrub and never a tree,
Where the air is sharp and chilly,
That's the walk that's dear to me—
Not Pall Mall or Piccadilly.

When the rough scour flouts the sky,
And the ragged wrack skirs by;
Where, round the granite's shattered peak,
Wild tempests rave and wild birds shriek;
Where, down the mountain's shelvy side,
Long streaks of pounded ruin slide;
Where thick the bare extent is sown
With blocks on blocks all rudely thrown;
And desolation, gaunt and grim,
Stalks o'er the huge ben's leafless rim—
I face the blast, erect and free,
And, tho' you deem my fancy silly,
This mountain walk more pleases me
Than your Pall Mall and Piccadilly.

Or where below, in peaceful glen,
'Neath the broad shoulders of the ben,
The river winds in mazy error
From the bright loch's gleaming mirror,
Upon whose green and grassy rim,
With tower and turret quaintly trim,
Rises the house, beneath the wood,
Whose lord, true-hearted, kind and good,
Preserves—a boast that few may claim—
His crofters better than his game;
There, by the old and wide-armed tree,
A theme for Paton or for Millais,
I choose the walk most dear to me—
Not at Pall Mall or Piccadilly.

Farewell! God grant you honest pleasure
Up to the brim of your heart's measure,
Amid the dust and din and stew
Of London town, which pleases you:
Amid the fair and flaunting show
Of prancing fashion in the row;
With gartered lords and ladies fine,
Who never without candles dine,
And tug of war in church and state,
And clash of words in stout debate;
From such high stir I would be free:
In lone green glen or pasture hilly,
A quiet ramble pleases me,
Far from Pall Mall and Piccadilly!

JOHN STUART BLACKIE.

LOCH BAA, MULL, September, 1878.

—Macmillan's Magazine.

THE INDEX ON THE FOURTH PAGE

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotype or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS — WHEN PROPERLY classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

WANTED.

WANTED—$2,000 FOR TWELVE MONTHS. Security, mortgage on ample real estate. Address Secured, this office. 152 jan10 d3t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE FIRST-CLASS IRON Safe. Inquire at Dykeman's, 27½ Whitehall street. 000 jan17 d3t fri sun tues

A No. 1 CORN MILL FOR SALE.—THIS MILL can be bought for less than one-fifth its value. Call at once on Hall & Morris, 21 Marietta street. 000 jan17 d3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOORS, BLINDS, GLAZED SASH, ETC Believing I have the best stock of goods in my line in Georgia, I invite a close examination of same, also a comparison of prices. No trouble to show my goods. I came here a few months since to make Atlanta my permanent home. By the low prices, inaugurated by me, first-class goods, promptness and square dealing, I have already built up a trade not exceeded in Atlanta. Call and see me, or write me before purchasing. F. W. Hart, 30 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. 559 oct23 dtf

PURE APPLE CIDER! PURE APPLE CIDER! Pure apple cider. For prices and circulars address Jones & Co., 35 S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga 210 dec9-tf sun wed fri.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, WINDOW GLASS, Builders' Hardware, etc. A permanent fixture in Atlanta. All goods delivered at any point cheaper than any other house in Atlanta. All orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. W. G. Ashley, No. 33 S. Broad street. 570 nov29 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—NO. 54 WHITEHALL STREET, occupied by W. E. Cater & Co. Possession given first of February. Apply to W. E. Cater & Co. 204 jan12 tf

LOST.

HORSE STOLEN—ABOUT 8 O'CLOCK, JANUARY 16, 1879, one bay horse with blaze face, four white feet. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning said horse to 179 Marietta street. W. A. Gilbert. jan17 d1t

LOST ON FRIDAY NIGHT LAST, JANUARY 10th, either on Peachtree or Mitchell street, one pair gold Spiral Bracelets. When lost were folded in a par of white-kid gloves. A liberal reward will be paid on returning to E. C. Peters, Street R. R. Office. jan16 2t

STOLEN—ON 30th DECEMBER LAST, AT night, from Mrs. Nancy Harden's plantation near Rutledge, Georgia, a black mare Mule, fifteen hands high; mark on loin near left hip; hoofs on hind feet twisting inward; ten years old. Also, horse Mule; same color; aged four years; has cut on back of left hind hoof. I offer fifty dollars for recovery of Mules and apprehension of thief, or twenty-five for either with thief. W. C. D. Harden, Rutledge, Ga. January 8, 1879. 183 jan11 d10d fri sun wed

AUCTION SALES.

A FINE DURHAM BULL (THOROUGH-Bred), weighs 1600 pounds, will be sold by Hall & Morris, D. P. Ellis, Auctioneer, on Saturday, 18th, at 10½ o'clock, in front of store. Bull received premium at the late North Georgia Fair. jan16 2t

OLCOTT & CO. SELL SATURDAY MORNing, 10 o'clock, large lot of old Copper, Corn Whisky, Peach Brandy, and other goods too numerous to mention. Remember day of sale and be on hand. 260 jan15 d3t

BOARDING.

FIRST-CLASS DAY BOARD FURNISHED AT 58 Walton street at $12.50 per month. 260 jan15 d3t

Capt. J. H. MORGAN'S

Florida Excursion!

WILL POSITIVELY LEAVE ATLANTA, GEORGIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28th, 1879, VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD AND CUMBERLAND ROUTE.

For Circulars and further particulars apply to Captain J. H. MORGAN, DeGive's Opera House, Atlanta, Ga. 000 jan17 d1w

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF SIMMONS, HUNT & GILBERT was dissolved this day by mutual consent.

SIMMONS, HUNT & GILBERT.

The books and accounts of the Dry Goods Department are in the hands of M. S. Gilbert, at No. 179 Marietta street. Those indebted will please call and settle.

January 14, 1879. M. S. GILBERT. 000 jan17 d3t

MILLER & BENNETT,

BOOK & JOB PRINTERS,

24 BROAD STREET,

Sunny S. Building | By the Bridge

WE DESIRE TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS, and the public generally, that we have purchased the "Sunny South" Job Office, and at considerable expense fitted up a first-class office, and are now prepared to do work in the best style of the art, at prices to suit the times. We have had the pleasure of working for the Atlanta people for many years, and would simply refer to the past as an earnest of the future. All we ask is that you give us a trial.

J. I. MILLER,
B. F. BENNETT.

2?4 jan16 d1m

Notice to Contractors.

CITY LAMPS.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL 12 o'clock on Monday, January 20th, for repairing, cleaning and keeping the City Lamps in order for the year 1879. Lamps to be cleaned twice each month and kept in first class order. In case of any failure on the part of the person or persons receiving the contract to clean the Lamps twice each month, or to keep the burners and lamps in perfect order, $25.00 will be deducted from his or their pay for the month in which the neglect occurs. No extras will be allowed. The bids must include all work to be done on Lamps during the year 1879. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids. All bids must be handed to Clerk of Council, or to JOHN H. FLYNN,
Chairman Committee on Lamps and Gas.
277 jan16 d3t

CITY OF COLUMBUS, GA.,

Compromised Bonds

Exchanged free of charge by

JOHN BLACKMAR, Broker,
Columbus, Georgia.

Refer by permission to Columbus Banks.
All Express charges paid by the city.
3 jan12 d1w

F. W. HART,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

GLAZED SASH,

Mouldings, Stair Railing, Newel Posts,

Balusters,

WINDOW GLASS,

Builders' Hardware, Etc.

30 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.
514 mar21 tf

$1,000 REWARD

WILL BE GIVEN

To any person who can find a TONIC SYRUP or remedy free of ARSENIC or POISON that will in all cases make certain and permant cures equal to

DR. HUL-CEE'S

VEGETABLE

Chill and Fever Cure

To be treated on 24 Chill and Fever cases by the members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Louisville, Ky.

$1,000 REWARD

To find any medicine equal to

DR. HUL-CEE'S

Bowel and Liver Regulator

or degrangement of the stomach, bowels, liver and secretions generally. J. H. HUL-CEE, M. D., Fellow of the Anthropological Sobiety of London &c., &c.

Wholesale and retail by DANIEL & MARSH Atlanta, Ga. Also, by the best druggists. Ask them for Dr. Hul-cee's Curative Practice of Medicine sent free to any address. Only made by Dr. HUL-CEE, Sr., & Sons, 105 Louisville, Ky.
228 aug13 d6m tues thur sun 2dp nx r m

W. H. PARKINS, Atlanta, Ga.
A. C. BRUCE, Late of Knoxville, Tenn.

PARKINS & BRUCE,

Architects and Superintendents,

ATLANTA, GA.

PLANS, DETAIL DRAWINGS AND SPECIfications for Buildings of every description furnished at reasonable rates on short notice.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Court Houses, Colleges, Churches and Southern Villas a specialty. 138 jan9 d3m 2d pg

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ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The incendiary is abroad in Savannah.

—Dr. O. Pinkerton, of Cartersville, is dead.

—Rome also saw a meteor last Tuesday night.

—A. M. Skinner shot and killed A. M. Johns in Douglasville the other day.

—The Cedartown Advertiser will hereafter be published as a weekly.

—The mule trade in Columbus is better this season than for the past five years.

—The weather begins to look like spring—but this is a delicate subject.

—Blind-staggers are killing off the horses and mules in Gilmer county.

—A Marietta humorist shattered all the street lamps in that town last Saturday night.

—A cry of fire at the Savannah theater stampeded the audience, and several worthy people were bruised.

—In a bar-room difficulty in Savannah the other night, two men were shot—one of them probably fatally.

—A colored child, whose parents had left it at home, was burned to death in Buena Vista recently.

—Ella Smith, the unfortunate woman who drank carbolic acid in Columbus a few days ago, under the impression that it was whisky, is dead.

—During the recent cold snap a Macon youth was compelled to roost nearly all night in a cedar tree in the yard of his girl's pa. There was a loaded bulldog sitting on the ground near by.

—The Ellijay Courier says that any person who desires to swap a bushel of good chestnuts for a large and painful boil can make the trade by calling at that office immediately.

—There are a great many bankers in Georgia who will not feel nervous when the Garrard bonds are put upon the market. People who have small sums of money to invest will certainly not be distressed about the issue of the bonds.

—Ellijay Courier: Ben Hill is as conspicuous in Washington as a three-cornered wart on a red-headed girl's nose. The next thing anybody knows he will be changing his name from Hill to Mountain and from Mountain to Volcano. You know what a volcano does, don't you?

—The proprietor of the Atlanta Planter and Grange, on Monday of last week, had his pocket picked of about $125. Alluding to the same, he says: "It is not the loss of the money we mind—oh, no; not that, but it is the irregularity of the thing that gives us pain. In the first place it was a little irregular for us to have had the money, and, second, to have lost it after we had a hold, was horribly irregular. We would rather have lost that money betting on a dog fight; that would have given us at least the consolation of a chance. We think we hear a howl of sympathy from all the climaxes."

—Dalton Citizen: On Thusday night last a negro man named Scott knocked a Mr. Phillips (white) down with a brickbat, in a back ally in town, striking him on the head and seriously fracturing the skull, and made his escape at the time, but was subsequently, about 12 o'clock, arrested by Marshal Wrinkle and put in jail for the night. The next morning he was brought before a justice of the peace for a preliminary hearing, and being found guilty and failing to give bond, was remanded to jail. While the marshal was taking him thither he broke away from him and started for the woods to the west of town, when the marshal pulled down on him with his pistol, wounding him in the arm. This, however, did not stop his progress, and as he passed the residence of Mr. J. H. Lowery, that gentleman, knowing his crime, met him with a double-barreled shotgun and ordered him to halt, which he failed to do, when he fired at him, peppering him in the legs and stopping his locomotion. He was brought to town and his wounds, which were not dangerous, dressed and he lodged in jail. We do not know the origin of the difficulty between Phillips and Scott. The former, though badly hurt, is doing very well, and it is thought will recover.

—Tom, Dick and Harry are now appearing with their grandfather's recipes for coughs, etc., and seeking a fortune through advertising, but the people know the value of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and will take no other. Price, 25 cents a bottle. 243

An Income Without Care.

By the combination method of operating in stocks a handsome income can be secured without care. Capital in any amount, from $10 to $50,000, may be used with equal proportionate success. By this system Messrs. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, N. Y., pool the orders of thousands of customers, of various sums, into one vast amount, and co-operate them under the most skillful management, dividing profits monthly. Each shareholder thus obtains all the advantages of the largest capital and experienced skill, and the percentage or profits is very great: $20 will pay $100 in 30 days; $250 will return $1,825, or 7½ per cent. on the stock, and so on, as the market varies. P. D. Drake, Esq., publisher Rock Island (Ill.) Daily Argus, made $104.15 on an investment of $20 in October. Hundreds of others are doing even better. Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s new circular has "two unerring rules for success in stock operations" and full information, so that any one can deal in stocks. All kinds of bonds and stocks wanted. New Government bonds supplied. Deposits received. Apply to Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y. City.

Keep Guard.

A bad cold or cough, the most insidious of all the evils which afflict mankind, readily yields to Coussens' Compound of Honey of Tar, and a practical test of its virtues has never failed to convince the most skeptical that it is the best remedy ever offered the public for Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. The editor of one of our religious papers says that a friend of his, suffering with Asthma, informs him that he experienced more benefit from the use of Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar than from all the various remedies he has tried. If you have a bad cold or cough, remember that Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar will speedily relieve you. It is sold by Collier & Co. and Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, at 50 cents a Bottle.

411 may2 deow1y&weow1y.

ROOFING, &c.

O. A. SMITH,

Distiller of Coal Tar,

AND MANUFACTURER ON

ROOFING MATERIALS,

Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.

The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.

ASPHALT PAVING,

For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,

The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.
15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street,
646 july30 d6m ATLANTA GA.

A New Saddlery House.

C. W. MOTES & CO.,

No. 96 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga

A FULL LINE OF GENTS' AND LADIES' Saddles, Single and Double Harness of all grades, and everything usually kept in a first-class Saddlery House.

Our goods have been carefully selected and bought at the lowest cash prices, which well enable us to sell at prices to suit the times.

Our Manufacturing Department will be conducted by W. F. MOTES, an expert in the trade, and we will employ only first-class workmen, which will enable us to compete with any market South. C. W. MOTES & CO.

422 dec21 d1m

Georgia Optical Institute,

No. 33½ Whitehall Street. No. 33½.

WILL KEEP ON HAND A FULL LINE of OPTICAL GOODS, OPERA GLASSES, TELESCOPES, Etc.,

With the finest stock of Crowned Pebble Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in the state, which we will demonstrate to be genuine, and will warrant not to become scratched, get blurred, and retain their perfect brilliancy for lifetime use; otherwise we will furnish others free of charge.

We are prepared to insert pebble and other lenses in all kinds of Spectacle and Eye-Glass Frames at short notice.

Professor J. W. Barber, a scientific and practical optician, will accurately and skillfully adjust all lenses to remedy and overcome impaired vision.

Prescriptions of Oculists for Spherical, Cylindrical and Prismatic Glasses carefully filled.

All orders promptly attended to. 453 dec22 3m

LIVER REMEDIES.

DR. M. W. CASE'S Liver Remedy AND BLOOD PURIFIER

Tonic and Cordial.

This is not a patent medicine, but is prepared under the direction of Dr. M. W. Case, from his favorite prescription, which in an extensive practice of over twenty-seven years he has found most effective in all cases of disordered liver or impure blood. It is

ANTI-BILIOUS.

It acts directly upon the liver, restoring it when diseased to its normal condition; and in regulating the activity of this great gland every other organ of the system is benefited. In Blood Diseases it has no equal as a purifier. It improves digestion, and assists nature to eliminate all impurities from the system; and while it is the cheapest medicine in the market, it is also superior to all known remedies. While it is more effectual than Blue Mass, it is mild and perfectly safe, containing nothing that can in the slightest degree injure the system. It does not sicken or give pain; neither does it weaken the patient, nor leave the system constipated, as do most other medicines.

It Cures Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Billous Fever, Headache, Sick Headache, Water-Brash, Heartburn, Sick Stomach, Jaundice, Colic, Vertigo, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Irregularities and Weakness, all Skin and Blood Diseases, Worms, Fever and Ague, and Constipation of the Bowels.

In small doses it is also a sure cure for Chronic Diarrhœa.

Taken two or three times a day, it prevents Yellow Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Cholera, and Small-Pox.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR Use Dr. Case's Liver Remedy and Blood Purifier, a pleasant Tonic and Cordial. ANTI-BILIOUS.

And save your doctor bills. Only 25 cts. a bottle. It is the most effective and valuable medicine ever offered to the American people. As fast as its merits become known, its use becomes universal in every community. No family will be without it after having once tested its great value. It has proved an inestimable blessing to thousands who have used it, bringing back health and strength to those who were seemingly at death's door. Prepared at the Laboratory of the

Home Medicine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Price per Bottle, 25c. Extra Large Size, 75c.

For sale by Druggists, General Stores, and Agents. **AGENTS WANTED**

Sold wholesale and retail by HUNT, RANKIN LAMAR, Atlanta, Ga.

206 aug17 deod & weow1y am col nex r ad mat

RELIEF FOR THE AFFICTED.

PRESCRIPTIONS FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients. Address DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W Sixth Street, CINCINNATI, O.

86 feb5 d&w1y

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R AND THE CUMBERLAND ROUTE,

TO ALL POINTS IN

FLORIDA.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:05 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satella river, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Cos. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some points greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia. HENRY M. DRANE.

Gen. Freight, Ticket and passenger Agent.

june5...dtf

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., December 27th, 1878.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 29th inst. Trains will leave ATLANTA as follows:

Atlanta Time.

† 7 15 a. m.—Augusta, Athens, Macon, Washington and Way Stations, Charleston, Savannah, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Portsmouth, Petersburg, Richmond, Danville, Lynchburg, Charlottesville, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the East.

No connection for Macon, or Washington, Georgia, on Sundays. Arrive Athens 2:15 p. m.; Washington 1:55 p. m., Macon 7:10 p. m. Augusta 3:00 p. m.

5 00 p. m.—Covington Accommodation.

† 6 00 p. m.—Augusta and Way Stations on Main Line, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, Columbia, Wilmington, Charlotte, Danville, Richmond, Lynchburg, Charlottesville, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the East. Arrive Augusta 6:25 a. m.

Arrive at Atlanta from Augusta and intermediate stations, 5:30 a. m.; 2:00 p. m., from Covington, 8:00 a. m.

†Daily—Other Trains Daily Except Sundays.

Through Sleepers Augusta to New York. Superb, Improved Sleepers on Night Trains.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

LOTTERIES.

7th GRAND DISTRIBUTION!

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

By authority of Commonwealth of Kentucky, Drawing and details under supervision of prominent citizens of Kentucky, in the city of Louisville, on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1879

NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT!

Prizes Paid in Full.

$115,400 IN CASH DISTRIBUTED!

TICKETS ONLY $2.

Unparalleled Succes of the Popular Drawings.

Read the following attractive list of prizes for the JANUARY DRAWING:

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes,	$1,000 each	10,000
20 Prizes	500 each	10,000
100 Prizes	100 each	10,000
300 Prizes	50 each	15,000
500 Prizes	20 each	10,000
1000 Prizes	10 each	10,000
9 Prizes	$300 each, Approximation Prizes	2,700
9 Prizes	200 each, " "	1,800
9 Prizes	100 each, " "	900
1,960 Prizes,		$115,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building Louisville, Ky.

1 dec3 w dec2&10 d weds&fris jan d tues, thurs & sats w jan7.14,21,28

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS B, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1879—105th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$ 30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital prize		5,000
2 Prizes of	$2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1000 Prizes of	10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of	$300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street,
Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G T BEAUREGARD and J. A. EARLY.

236 jan14 d&w3w

NO MORE RHEUMATISM OR GOUT ACUTE OR CHRONIC SALICYLICA SURE CURE.

Manufactured only under the above Trade Mark, by the

European Salicylic Medicine Co. OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF WARRANTED. PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians in Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless, and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The Highest Medical Academy of Paris report 95 cures out of 100 cases within three days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. $1.00 a Box; 6 Boxes for $5.00. Sent to any address on receipt of price. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Address

WASHBURNE & CO.,

Only Importers' Depot, 7 Cliff-st, N. Y

390 nov21 d1y thur sat tues

FULTON SHERIFF'S SALES FOR FEBRUARY, 1879.—Will be sold before the Courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February, 1879, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land in Fulton county, Georgia, beginning on the road from Atlanta, Georgia, to Peachtree Creek, being the southeast corner of A. J. Collier and W. F. Herring, on lot No. 110 in the 17th district of said county; thence from said road north sixty nine degrees, forty-eight minutes, west 750 feet; thence north eleven degrees, forty-five minutes and two seconds, 565 feet to a Spring branch; thence north nineteen degrees and hirty minutes west along said branch 1,025 feet to line of land lots Nos. 110 and 111; thence west along the line of said lots 195 feet to the corner of land lots 110, 111, 145 and 146; thence north along the line of land lots 111 and 145, 1,250 feet to Peachtree Creek; thence along the meanderings of said creek 970 feet to the dividing line between Wesley Collier and W. F. Herring; thence along said line 1,385 feet to Peachtree road; thence along said road to the beginning corner; being all that part of the W. F. Herring tract on the west side of Peachtree road, containing eighty acres, more or less, having thereon a dwelling house, barn and various other outbuildings. Levied on as the property of Reuben Arnold, by virtue of and to satisfy a material and builders' lien issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of Cook & Stewart vs. Reuben Arnold. Property pointed ut in said fi. fa.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot fronting 100 feet on Marietta street, in the 5th ward of the city of Atlanta, and running back to the right of way of the Western & Atlantic R. R., adjoining the property of Sowers and Scofield, and known as Nos. 492 and 494 on said Marietta street, and used by defendants for office purposes. Levied on as the property of the Scofield Rolling Mill Company by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the City Court of Atlanta, in favor of Atlanta National Bank vs. the Scofield Rolling Mill Company. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorneys.

Also, at the same time and place a lot of land lying in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, it being the northwest corner of said lot and being north of Levi Robinson's and Mimms's, with the original line to an agreed line; said tract containing 33 7-100 acres, being the lot on which Michael Kreis did reside at date of levy. Levied on as the property of Michael Kries, by virtue of and to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court n favor of Anthony Bessenger vs. Michael Kries.

Also, at the same time and place, sixteen acres, more or less, of land adjoining the northwest quarter of land lot No. 87 on the north, known as White's slaughter pen lot, being part of subdivision of land lot 86, and described as blocks 17 and 18; said subdivision with a slip 179 20-100 feet wide, running south and north full length of said blocks on the west side, adjoining lands of John A. Doane and P. Gardner on the east; W. P. Inman on the south and west, and W. Peters's estate on the west. Levied on as the property of Michael Kries, by virtue of and to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of A. Bessenger vs. Michael Kreis.

A. M. PERKERSON
114 jan7 d1aw4w Sheriff.

GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE

VIA

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

On and after Sunday, January 12th, 1879, Triple Daily Passenger trains will be run by the Old Reliable Kennesaw Route.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta at	2:45 p m
Arrives Knoxville at	10:30 p m
Arrives Bristol at	3:45 a m
Arrives Lynchburg at	1:55 p m
Arrives Washington at	9:40 p m
Arrives New York at	6:45 a m

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN SOUTH.

Leaves New York at	10:00 p m
Leaves Washington at	7:00 a m
Arrives Atlanta at	12:55 noon

Only 39 Hours from New York to Atlanta

Pullman Cars run daily between New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, via Atlanta to Washington, without change, connecting closely at Washington with Pullman Cars and Coaches for New York without change.

Pullman Palace Cars leave New York Daily, making close connection at Washington with Pullman Cars for Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, and New Orleans.

The Kennesaw Route is the only line offering such through car arrangements.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN

also makes close connection at Chattanooga from and to all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN NORTH

Leaves Atlanta at	6:25 a m

which makes close connection for Rome and all to the Virginia and Tennessee points, also at Chattanooga for all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN SOUTH

Arrives at Atlanta	10:50 p m

making connection from all points West. Also from Virginia and Tennessee points.

THE ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Atlanta daily (except Sunday)	4:40 p m
Arrives Atlanta " "	8:00 a m

Low Excursion and Emigrant Rates to all points in Texas.

Send for schedules.

B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent,
jan11 dtf Atlanta, Ga.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TO MY PATIENTS AND PATRONS.

Being compelled, by ill-health, to be absent from Atlanta until next spring, at least, I would recommend my patients to call upon Dr. R. A. Holliday, 32½ Whitehall street, should they need the services of a Dentist during my absence. I can recommend Dr. H. as being competent and conscientious. I would have made this recommendation earlier, but severe indisposition and consequent haste of departure from the city prevented. ARTHUR C. FORD, D. D. S.

Fernandina, Fla., December 16th, 1878.

352 dec17 d3m

LAW CARDS.

B. S. IRVIN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.

Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to.

266 dec14,1878—d1y

WELLBORN BRAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Office corner Marietta and Broad streets, Bell Building. 349 dec17 d1m

R. B. TRIPPE. J. M. NEEL.

TRIPPE & NEEL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

Will practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, except Bartow County Criminal Court. J. M. Neel alone will practice in said last mentioned Court. Office in northeast corner of Court House building. 257 sep12'78 d6m

McWHORTER BROS.,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW
GREENESBORO', GEORGIA.

Branch Office—Lexington, Georgia.
JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER.
170 aug10,1878 d12m

R. J. MOSES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GA.

Office: 5 Austell's Building.
424 nov22 dtf

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Office in Austell Building.

Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.

O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.
198 nov10, 1878 d1y

S. G. McLENDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.

Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 188 oct8,'78 d6m

WM. A. HAYGOOD,
STUDENT AT LAW,

At office of N. J. Hammond, 54½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will give prompt attention to COLLECTIONS. 466 sep22 d6m

JAMES B. PARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENESBORO', GEORGIA.

Practices in Greene, Morgan, Baldwin, Hancock, Talliaferro, Oglethorpe, Clarke, Richmond, Warren and McDuffie counties. Refers to Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Governor of Georgia; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Member of Congress. 296 feb17,'78 d12m

ALBERT L. MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATHENS, GEORGIA.

As Solicitor General of the Western Circuit, will attend regularly the Superior Courts in the counties of Banks, Clarke, Franklin, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Oconee, Rabun, Walton and White, and will represent parties litigant in any cause in which the State of Georgia is not an interested party. 272 mar17 d1y

HOTELS.

WHEELER HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,
Directly opposite Passenger Depot.

First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day.
B. WHEELER, Jr.,
000 oct29 dtf Proprietor.

MARKHAM HOUSE,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

In assuming control of this elegant hotel, promise the public that no pains shall be spared to make its accommodations equal to those of any first class house in this country.

30 sep1 d6m E. H. PAINE.

STOP AT THE CHARLOTTE HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

FIELD BROS..........PROPRIETORS.

TERMS, PER DAY, $2 00.

The Proprietors of this Hotel, under the new management, beg leave most respectfully to inform the traveling public that they have taken hold of this well known house and intend to run it in a style not inferior to any establishment in the Southern States.

J. T. JULIAN, Superintendent.
B. KIMBALL, Clerk. 27 aug4 d6m

PULASKI HOUSE,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

R. BRADLEY..........PROPRIETOR,
Late of Screven House.

Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.

The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.

000 oct8 dtf oct29

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD,
UNDERTAKER,

Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS.

WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers.

Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. **37** Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

362 july23 d1yr

ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE AIR-Line Railway.

[Trains run by Atlanta Time.]

Time Tables, in effect January 11th, 1879.

NO. 1 AND 3, MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, EAST WARD.

Time of Arrival		Time of Departure		
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	
		5:45.	3:00.	Atlanta.
5:36.	8:58.	8:59.	5:37.	At Lula, Georgia, with the Northeastern Railroad for Maysville, Gillsville, Harmony Grove and Athens, Ga.
7:10.	10:17.	10:10.	7:11.	At Toccoa with Elberton Air-Line Railroad for Martins Lovonia, Bowersville, Royston, Bowman and Elberton.
8:25.	11:36.	11:37.	8:26.	At Seneca with Blue Ridge Railroad for Walhalla and Belton, Pendleton and Anderson, C. H.
9:59	p. m. 1:32	p. m. 1:33	10:00	At Greenville, S.C., with the Greenville and Columbia Railroad for Williamston, Belton, Honea Path, Due West, Hodges, Cokesbury, Abbeville C. H., Greenwood, Ninety-six, Newberry, Alston and Columbia.
p. m. 11:14.	p. m. 3:02.	p. m. 3:03.	p. m. 11:15.	At Spartanburg, with the Spartanburg, Union and Columbia Railroad for Union, Santuck, Alston and Columbia, and the Spartanburg and Ashville Railroad, for Tryon City, Milrose, Saluda, Colemans, connecting here with stages for Flat Rock, Hendersonville, Ashville and Warm Springs, N. C.
a. m. 1:27.	p. m. 5:26.	5:30.	a. m. 1:32.	At Gastonia, with Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad, for Dallas, Pleasant Ridge, Yorkville and Chester.
a. m. 2:40	p. m. 6:21			At Charlotte, with the Carolina Central Rilaroad for Mrunoe, Wadesboro, Rockingham, Hamlet, Lumberton, Lincolnton, Shelby, Wilmington, and intermediate points. With Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad for Statesville, Newton, Hickory, Morganton, Marion, Henry's and Old Fort.
a. m. 2:50	p. m 6:30.			At Junction (Charlotte) Air-Line with the Richmond and Danville Railroad, for all points North, East and West, and for Virginia Springs. At Greensboro, with Eastern Division North Carolina Railroad, for Company Shops, Hillsboro, Durham, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Kingston, Newbern and Beaufort, and Salem Branch Railroad, for Salem and Winston.

NO. 2 AND 4, MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, WEST WARD.

Time of Arrival		Time of Departure		
		a. m.	a. m.	
		10:10.	12:25.	Air-Line Junction.
		10:20.	12:32.	night, Charlotte.
p. m. 12:40.	p. m. 10:45.			At Atlanta, connections with the Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line (A. & W. Pt. R. R.) and the (W. & A. R. R.) for all points in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and the Northwest. With the Central Railroad of Georgia, for Macon, Savannah, Brunswick and all points in Southwestern Georgia and Florida. With the Georgia Railroad for Augusta, Charleston, Port Royal and Savannah.

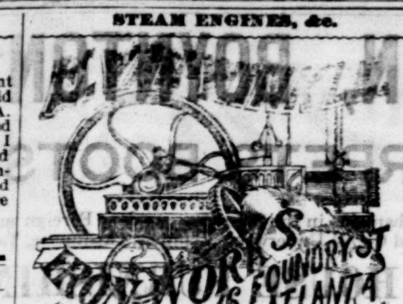
Train leaving at 2:40 p. m. carries the grea Northern mail.

Train leaving at 6:00 a. m. through sleeper Charlotte to New York without change.

Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and New York without change. Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices throughout the country.

G. J. FOREACRE, G. M
W. J. HOUSTON, G. F. and P. A.

STEAM ENGINES, &c.



Metropolitan Works.

Canal Street from Sixth to Seventh

RICHMOND, VA.

ENGINES, portable and stationary, SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, BOILERS, CASTINGS of BRASS and IRON, FORGINGS, &c. MACHINERY for Gold and Coal Mines, Blast Furnaces, &c.

We call special attention to our IMPROVED PORTABLE ENGINES, for agricultural and other purposes. The Boilers of our Agricultural Engines are provided with our PATENT PREMIUM SPARK ARRESTERS, a device by which the Sparks are forced to pass downward over a reservoir of water and effectually extinguished without the use of wire gauze. Ours is the only arrangement of this kind which affords free access to the boiler and tubes for cleaning from each end. Also, to our new style SMALL LOCOMOTIVES for hauling lumber, and other articles upon tramways and narrow gauge railways.

The best Planters regard our GINNING ENGINES superior to any in use. Send for Illustrated Catalogue free. Other things being equal encourage Southern institutions.

Repair work solicited and promptly done.

Messrs. J. C. & S. F. Milam, Cartersville, Ga., are authorized to receive orders for our machinery in the counties of Gordon, Bartow, Cobb, Floyd, Polk and Cherokee.

Good agents wanted at points not already assigned. WM. E. TANNER & CO.

198 jan26—d&w1y

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—BY VIRTUE of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, will be sold at the Courthouse door in Atlanta, in Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February next, withi in the hours for public legal sales, the one undivided third interest of William T. Gunby, deceased, in the following property, to-wit: In a certain lot of land situated on the east side of Loyd street, between Peters and Fair streets, in said Atlanta, being sixty-two and a half feet on the front and rear and one hundred and fifty feet deep, running back to the stable lot of John Holbrook, trustee, and between the lots owned by Mrs. Gounan on the south and J. T. Glenn on the north. Also, in all that parcel of land in said city of Atlanta, being part of land lot number seventy-eight (78), in the fourteenth (14th) district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, and being number two (2) in the subdivision of the Hammond lot, beginning at the north line of Thomas's lot on Elliott street, on the east side thereof, and running east one hundred and fifty feet, thence north fifty feet, thence west one hundred and fifty feet to Elliott street, thence south along Elliott street fifty feet to the beginning at Thomas's line, on which there is a good three room dwelling house. Also, in all that parcel of land in DeKalb county, Georgia, being the north half of land lot number two hundred and five (205), in the fifteenth civil district of originally Henry, now DeKalb county, Georgia, bounded north by lands of Robson, Johnson and Kirkpatrick, west by land of Wade, south by land of Dr. Crichton which is the other half of said land lot, east by land lot two hundred and four (204), the same being part of the lands conveyed by Pearl to Joseph Pitts in August, 1863, and containing one hundred one and a quarter acres, more or less. On this is a good four room dwelling.

Also, a parcel of land on corner of Foster street and A. and R. A. L. R. R., said to contain four hundred square feet, more or less.

The terms of sale are one-half cash, and the balance in two equal payments at six and twelve months from sale day, with seven per cent. interest from date.

By authority, I further state that Messrs. Geo. W. D. Cook and Fred S. Stewart, survivors of Cook, Gunby & Co., and who own the other two-thirds undivided interests in said lands, will consent to sell their said interests at the same time and place, and upon the same terms.

GEORGE WINSHIP,
Adm'r of Wm. T. Gunby, deceased.
92 jan5—law4w sun

Commissioners' Sale.

J. Nelson Tappan, Trustee, &c. vs. The Cherokee Railroad Company and others. In Equity, in the Circuit Court of the United States for Northern District of Georgia.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE IN THE CAUSE above stated, the undersigned commissioners, duly appointed by said court, will, on the Fourth day of March, 1879, being the first Tuesday in said month, before the court-house door in the city of Cartersville, in the county of Bartow, Georgia, during the usual hours of public sales, sell at public outcry, the following property of the defendant, the Cherokee Railroad Company, to-wit: Its Railroad, situate in the counties of Bartow and Polk, Georgia, from its terminus at Cartersville, in said county of Bartow, to the terminus at Prior's station, on the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, in the said county of Polk, with its franchises, rights, privileges and immunities, including its road-bed, bridges, trestles and iron and its locomotives, cars, trucks, with all appurtenances, and all its other property, real, personal or mixed; this sale not to include any personal property not now in the possession of Daniel S. Printup, the Receiver in said cause, or money or choses in action.

TERMS—Five thousand dollars to be paid down immediately at the close of the sale and the balance of the purchase money to be paid within thirty days from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and to be paid in the city of New York or the city of Atlanta, Georgia.

If the cash payment of five thousand dollars is not made promptly the commissioners will be at liberty immediately on the same day at the same place to re-sell said property under the same terms of sale; and if the deferred payment is not made within the time above specified all money paid on the purchase and right of the purchaser to the property sold or its possession will be forfeited, and the commissioners will have the right to take possession of said property and to re-sell the same.

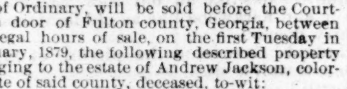
Said sale will be made subject to confirmation by said court on the report of the commissioners.

Possession will be given as soon as the purchase money is all paid.

Titles will be made by the commissioners under and by approval of said court, when all of the purchase money is paid

DANIEL S. PRINTUP,
WILLIAM F. DRAKE,
522 dec24-tue fri&lawtilld Commissioners.

SPENCERIAN



STEEL PENS

of the Very Best European Make, and unrivaled for Flexibility, Durability, and Evenness of Point.

REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.

In Twenty Numbers. Samples, including the popular numbers, *Fine Points* 1-2-5-8-15 and *Broad Points* 3-16-18 will be sent by mail, for trial, on receipt of 25 Cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., 138 and 140 Grand St., New York.

000 jan7...d3m fri

Administrator's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE COURT of Ordinary, will be sold before the Courthouse door of Fulton county, Georgia, between the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in February, 1879, the following described property belonging to the estate of Andrew Jackson, colored, late of said county, deceased, to-wit:

Lot number 45, in the city of Atlanta, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, fronting on Buces's alley fifty [50] feet and extending back 125 feet, and known as the Lawson White lot, and bounded on the west by Buces's alley; on the north by John Bishop's lot, and on the east and south by lot owned by Jas. A. Ball, on which is situated a small one-story frame house.

Also, lot No. 40, same district and county, and bounded on the west side by Buces's alley in said city, containing one-eighth of an acre, more or less, on which is situated a two [2] story frame dwelling.

All to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms cash.

J. B. GOODWIN,
131 jan8 d1awtd tues Administrator.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ALL PERsons indebted to the estate of Jesse Childress, late of said county, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate will please present them properly authenticated. January 14th. 1879.

JOHN A. S. CHILDRESS,
260 jan15 d1w3w sun Executor.

ATLANTA ROLLING MILL CO ATLANTA, GA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron Rails, Fish Plates,

—AND—

MERCHANT BAR

V. R. TOMMEY, President. GRANT WILKINS, Gen'l Business Manager.
THOS. W. CHANDLER, Sec'y and Treas. JOS. DOWNING, Superintendent.
33 nov3d3m

KIRKWOOD HIGH SCHOOL.

--1879--

SPRING SESSION BEGINS JANUARY 15TH and continues 22 weeks. Military system adopted. Charges for board, including washing and fuel and tuition, $130 in advance.

Each boy will furnish 1 pair blankets, 1 pair sheets and 1 pair cases.

Uniform of Cadet gray.

For particulars, address
45 jan5 d2w CHAS. M. NEEL.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 4, 1879.

On and after Sunday, January 5th, 1878, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	10 00 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m
Leaves Macon for Eufaula (except Saturday)	9 00 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	10 15 a m
Leaves Macon for Columbus (except Sunday)	8 00 p m
Arrives at Columbus	4 45 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	3 15 p m
Leaves Augusta	10 30 a m
Leaves Eufaula for Macon (except Sunday)	6 00 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 a m
Leaves Columbus for Macon (except Sunday)	8 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 10 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 20 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 36 p m
Arrives at Albany	1 26 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 10 a m
Arrives at Columbus	3 15 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line; at Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroads; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines, daily, (except Sunday).

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	1 55 a m
Leaves Eufaula	12 15 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	7 10 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 00 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	5 05 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS TO NEW YORK via AUGUSTA, COLUMBIA, CHARLOTTE and RICHMOND on 7:30 p. m. train.

Passengers from Southwestern Georgia take SLEEPER MACON TO AUGUSTA on 7:35 p. m. train, connecting with Pullman Sleeper to New York without change.

BERTHS IN PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPER can be secured at Schreiner's, 127 Congress street.

E. H. SMITH, Gen. Ticket Agt. WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. C. R. R., Savannah.
J. C. SHAW, Gen. Trav. Agt. W. G. RAOUL, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga
000 jan9 dtf

ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
SAVANNAH, Nov. 30, 1878.

On and after SUNDAY, December 1st, Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leaves Savannah daily at	4:45 p m
Arrive at Jesup daily at	7:15 p m
Arrive at Thomasville daily at	6:50 a m
Arrive at Bainbridge daily at	9:45 a m
Arrive at Albany daily at	10:15 a m
Arrive at Live Oak daily at	2:25 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee daily at	8:00 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville daily at	8:00 a m
Leave Tallahassee daily at	6:30 p m
Leave Jacksonville daily at	6:50 p m
Leave Live Oak daily at	12:25 a m
Leave Albany daily at	4:45 p m
Leave Bainbridge daily at	4:30 p m
Leave Thomasville daily at	8:10 p m
Leave Jesup daily at	7:45 a m
Arrive at Savannah daily at	10:15 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Jacksonville and Savannah and Albany.

Sleeping cars run through to and from Savannah and Albany.

Passengers from Savannah for Fernandina, Gainesville and Cedar Keys, take this train.

Passengers leaving Macon at 7:45 a. m., daily (except Sunday) connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.

Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 6:25 p. m. (daily except Sunday).

Passengers from Savannah for Brunswick and Darien take this train, arriving at Brunswick 7:00 a. m.

Passengers from Brunswick arrive at Savannah 10:15 a. m.

No change of cars between Montgomery and Jacksonville.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Jacksonville; also, through sleepers between Montgomery, Alabama, and Jacksonville, Florida.

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains both ways on Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, &c.

Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every Monday at 9:00 a. m., for Columbus every Wednesday at 9:00 a. m.

Close connection at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for Green Cove Springs, St. Augustine, Palatka, Enterprise, and all landings on St. John's River.

Trains on B. and A. Railroad leave junction, going west, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11:14 a. m., and for Brunswick Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:40 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN

Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted, at	7:00 a m
Arrive at McIntosh, " " "	9:48 a m
Arrive at Jesup, " " "	12:10 p m
Arrive at Blackshear, " " "	3:05 p m
Arrive Dupont, " " "	7:00 p m
Leave Dupont, " " "	4:35 a m
Leave Blackshear, " " "	8:35 a m
Leave Jesup, " " "	11:30 p m
Leave McIntosh, " " "	1:47 p m
Arrive at Savannah, " " "	4:30 p m

WESTERN DIVISION.

DAILY SUNDAY'S EXCEPTED.

Leave Dupont at	5:40 a m
Leave Valdosta at	8:45 a m
Leave Quitman at	10:35 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	1:15 p m
Leave Thomasville at	2:00 p m
Leave Camilla at	4:40 p m
Arrive at Albany	6:50 p m
Leave Albany at	5:10 a m
Leave Camilla at	7:40 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	10:35 a m
Leave Thomasville at	11:20 a m
Leave Quitman at	1:35 p m
Leave Valdosta at	3:10 p m
Arrive at Dupont at	5:45 p m

J. S. TYSON, Master of Transportation.
H. S. HAINES,
uly26 der Superintendent.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.
ATHENS, GA., December 28, 1878.

On and after Monday, December 30, trains on the Northeastern railroad will run as follows. Trains daily, except Sunday:

Leave Athens	7:15 a m
Arrive at Lula	9:45 a m
Arrive at Atlanta (via A.-L. R.R.)	12:40 m
Leave Atlanta, " " "	2:40 p m
Leave Lula	5:37 p m
Arrive at Athens	8:00 p m

On Wednesdays and Saturdays an additional train will run as follows:

Leave Lula	10:15 a m
Arrive at Athens	12:30 p m
Leave Athens	2:45 p m
Arrive at Lula	5:00 p m

The daily trains make close connection to and from Atlanta and points beyond. The semi-weekly trains make close connection to and from Charlotte and points beyond.

JAS. M. EDWARDS,
jan1 dtf Superintendent.

FLORIDA.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

JACKSONVILLE.

11TH SEASON. THIS FAVORITE HOUSE is open for the winter. Passenger Elevator, Gas and other conveniences usual in Northern hotels. Special arrangement for rooms by the week or season. Address by mail or telegraph,

346 dec18 dtf J. R. CAMPBELL, Manager.

A Guernsey Power Press,

BED TWENTY-SIX BY FORTY INCHES, (old styles) can be bought very low for cash. In use up to time of being replaced by a new one.

A Good, Sober Job Printer Wanted,

To board with his employer. Address

J. C. BAILEY,
Enterprise and Mountaineer,
222 jan12 deod3t Greenville, S. C.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new Hotel. It has been newly furnished and shall be first-class in all respects.

Sample room for Commercial Travelers.

Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies. L. C. HOSS,
January 11, 1879...dtf Proprietor.

Administrators' Sale.

WILL BE SOLD ON THE FIRST TUESDAY in February, 1879, before the Court-house door in Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, between the usual hours of sale, under an order of the Court of Ordinary of DeKalb county, the following property belonging to the estatr of James H. Born, late of DeKalb county, deceased, one lot, improved in the city of Atlanta, containing ¾ of an acre. Said lot is situated on W. & A. R. R., near the Foundry, known in the plan of survey as lot No. 81, formerly owned by Wallace & Seago, and fronting on State or Wallace street 130 feet, and on Morrison street 205 feet, and on W. C. Moore's line 180 feet, and on west line 170 feet. Said property sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms of sale cash.

R. H. RANDLE,
G. W. JOHNSON,
119 jan8 d1awtd tues Administrators.

STEAM ENGINES.

Mark W. Johnson & Co.

Early Rose Potatoes.

STEAM ENGINES

PURE STOCK, NOW READY.

Also, Onion Sets, Asparagus Roots, Garden Seeds in immense variety; Flowering Bulbs and Seeds, Grass Seeds, Fertilizers, Plows, etc.

27 MARIETTA STREET,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

july24tf

YEAST POWDER.

KELLOGG'S YEAST POWDER.

A PERFECT BAKING POWDER.

Absolutely Pure.

Uniform and reliable. Full weight and full strength. Made from standard materials and perfectly wholesome. All Grocers authorized to guarantee it.

187 mar12 d3t aw eom 6m

WAGONS, BUGGIES, ETC.

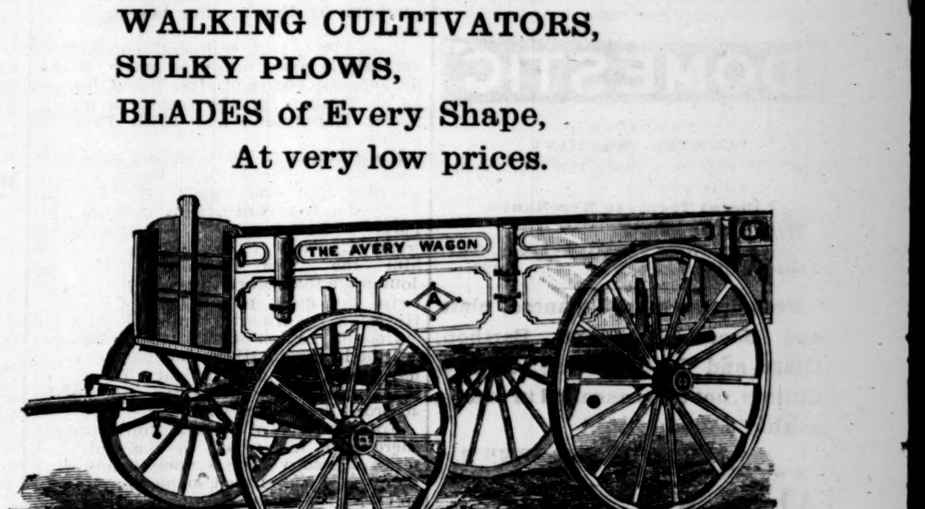
B. F. AVERY & SONS,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

(Georgia Stock.)

We offer Cash and prompt buyers our

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS,
IMPROVED GA. STOCK,
WALKING CULTIVATORS,
SULKY PLOWS,
BLADES of Every Shape,
At very low prices.



We have the largest Stock of

FARM WAGONS,
DRAYS, 1 and 2-Horse,
GROCERS' DELIVERY WAGONS,
PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,
Ever brought to Atlanta.

Parties wishing to buy will save money by calling on us before purchasing,

B. F. AVERY & SONS.

169 jan10 d2½m wed sun 3d page

Printing Office for Sale.

THE MATERIAL OF A NEWSPAPER, BOOK and Job Printing Office for sale very cheap for cash, large Adams Press, half-medium Gordon Press, Stones, Chases, Proof Press, Paper-Cutter, Stands, Office Desks, etc. Large fonts Brevier, Bourgeois, Nonpareil, Small Pica, Pica, etc.; eighty-six fonts Job Type, Newspaper Rules, Leads, etc., for first-class daily or weekly. All in good order and little used. Cost over $5,000. $1,500 cash will buy the whole. Address

S. B. T.,
Lock Box 4, Beaufort, S. C.
657 dec31...d2aw3w.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HEREBY CONSENT AND AUTHORIZE MY wife, Mrs. Louisiana Aderhold, to become a Free Dealer after this date, and notify the public accordingly, and I am authorized to act as her agent. Fulton county, Ga.

526 dec24 1aw4w A. G. ADERHOLD

Bankrupt Sale.

I WILL SELL AT THE COURT-HOUSE door, in the city of Atlanta, on the 21st day of January, 1879, at public outcry, at 11 o'clock, a. m., the following real estate, to-wit: Lot on Main street, in the town of Whitesburg, Carroll county, Georgia, containing one acre, more or less, improved adjoining property of James Atkinson and others.

Also, a lot on same street, in same place, fronting the depot, it being twenty feet front on said street, and running back fifty feet, more or less; small house on the same.

Also, 100 acres of land-lot No. 150, in 2 district of Henry county, adjoining lands of James Sandefer and Seth T. Parker. Sold as the property of Mark W. Johnson, bankrupt, free from incumbrances, for cash. B. F. ABBOTT,

Assignee of Mark W. Johnson, bankrupt.
601 dec29 1aw3w

Annual Meeting.

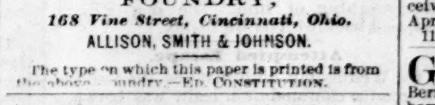
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the North Georgia Stock and Fair Association will be held at the office of the Company, No. 3 Kimball House, February 12th, 1879, at 10 a. m. B. W. WRENN,
268jan15 dtd Secretary.

MITCHELL HOUSE,

THOMASVILLE, - - - - GEORGIA.

SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS. Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day, $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from where they may. jan4-dtf

Perry TRADE MARK & Co's



STEEL PENS

of superior English make; famous for durability and elasticity; great variety of styles suited to every kind of writing. For sale by dealers generally. TWENTY-FIVE assorted samples for trial, including the "U" and "FALCON" celebrated Pens, by mail, on receipt of Twenty-five Cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U. S.,
138 and 140 Grand St., New York.

109 jan7 d3m tues

FRANKLIN TYPE FOUNDRY,

168 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ALLISON, SMITH & JOHNSON.

The type on which this paper is printed is from the above Foundry.—ED. CONSTITUTION.

Type for Sale.

100 POUNDS BOURGEOIS, 100 pounds Brevier, Small Font of Pica.

Has been in use but a short time.
oct29 dtf CONSTITUTION OFFICE

LYON HOUSE,

Meals, 50 cents. Lodging, 50 cents.

Board per day, $2.00. Rooms included. The above house has been newly renovated and refurnished. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Special rates can be made for board per month.

T. B. LYON, Proprietor,
jan4-dtf Barnesville, Ga.

FOR SALE.

Five-Horse Engine.

INQUIRE AT CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
dec25 dtf

FAYETTE COUNTY.

FAYETTE COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALES Will be sold before the Court-house door in the town of Fayetteville, Fayette county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

One hundred acres of land, more or less, west half of lot number (34) thirty-four, in the fifth district of Fayette county, Georgia, as the property of L. T. Thompson, by virtue of and to satisfy one Tax fi. fa. issued by W. L. Cox, Tax Collector of Fayette county, for his taxes for the year 1877. Levy made by M. N. Davis, L. C., and handed to me.

Also, at the same time and place, one hundred acres of land, more or less, the west half of lot number (34) thirty-four, in the fifth district of Fayette county, Georgia. Levied on by virtue o. and to satisfy a Tax fi. fa. issued by W. L. Cox, T. C., against L. T. Thompson for his State and county tax for the year 1878. Levy made by M. N. Davis, L. C., and handed to me. Tenant in possession given written notice of the lavy.

Also, at the same time and place, two hundred two and a half acres of land lot number (32) thirty-two, in the fifth district of Fayetty county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of P. W. Arnold, agent for heirs of F. M. Arnold, deceased, to satisfy his State and county tax for the year 1878. Levy made by M. N. Davis, L. C., and handed to me. Tenant given written notice of the levy.

Also, at the same time and place, one hundred acres of land, more or less, the west half of lot number (61) sixty-one, in the fifth district of Fayette county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of Susan M. Arnold, to satisfy her State and county tax for the year 1878. Levy made by M. N. Davis, L. C., and handed to me. Tenant in possession given written notice of the levy. This December 16, 1878. J. W. BROWN,
384 dec18 wtds Sheriff.

MILTON COUNTY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. — GEORGIA, Milton County.—By virtue of an order granted by the Ordinary of said county, will be sold before the Court-house door in the town of Alpharetta, in said county, on the first Tuesday in February next, with the legal hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Lots of land Nos. 1,236, 1,285, 1,284 and 360, 2d district and 2d section of said county. Sold as the property of Daniel Butler, late of said county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said estate.

Terms—Half cash; balance to become due 15th November next, with interest at 10 per cent. from date. This January 6th, 1879.

H. I. SEALE,
153 jan10 wtd Administrator.

MILTON COUNTY POSTPONED SHERIFF sales. Will be sold before the court-house door, in the town of Alpharetta, Milton county, Georgia, between the legal hours of sale on the first Tuesday in February next, the following property to-wit: Lots of land Nos. 916, thirty-six acres of 915, twenty-seven acres of 904. All lying in the first district and second section. Levied on as the property of Hampton Smith to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Milton superior court in favor of Thomas B. Newton, administrator of W. P. Jenison, deceased, vs. Hampton Smith. Property pointed out by plaintiff, this January 2, 1879.

52jan5wtds. WM. BUISE, Sheriff.

GEORGIA, MILTON COUNTY.—ORDINAry's Office, January 8th, 1879.—Mary J. Rogers has applied for exemption of personalty (her husband refusing) and I will pass upon the same at 11 o'clock a. m., on the 31st day of January, 1879, at my office. W. H. NESBIT,
155 jan10 w2w Ordinary.

MILTON COUNTY SHERIFF SALES.—Will be sold before the court house door in the town of Alpharetta, Milton county, Georgia, between the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in February next, the following property to-wit:

Lots of land Nos. 448, 409, 384 and 676, all lying in the second district and second section. Levied on as the property of Solomon W. Peake, to satisfy a fi.fa. issued from Canton superior court, in favor of Joseph E. Brown, governor, use of J. M. McAfee, administrator of W. R. D. Moss, vs. Solomon W. Peake. Property pointed out by plaintiff in fi fa. This January 2, 1879.

52 jan5...wtd WM. BUISE, Sheriff.

CAMPBELL COUNTY.

GEORGIA, CAMPBELL COUNTY.—WHEREas, William F. Devine, administrator of Samuel Smith, represents to the Court, in his petition duly filed and entered on record, that he has fully administered Samuel Smith's estate

This is, therefore, to cite all persons concerned, kindred and creditors, to show cause, if any they can, why said administrator should not be discharged from his administration and receive letters of dismission on the first Monday in April, 1879. R. C. BEAVERS,
115 jan7 w1am3m Ordinary.

GEORGIA, CAMPBELL COUNTY.—ORDINAry's Office, November 6th, 1878. Whereas Berry W. Cochran, executor of the will of Clai, born M. Styles, deceased, applies to the undersigned for letters dismissory from his executorship:

Therefore, all persons concerned are hereby required to show cause, if any they have, why said executor, on first Monday in February, 1879 should not be discharged.

R. C. BEAVERS,
161 nov9 w1am3m Ordinary.

GEORGIA, CAMPBELL COUNTY—ORDINAry's Office, November 4th, 1878. Whereas, J. F. Bailey, administrator with the will annexed of James Minter, late of said county, deceased, shows that he has fully discharged his trust and prays for letters of dismission:

All persons concerned are notified to file their objections, if any exist, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted the applicant.

R. C. BEAVERS,
144 nov8 w1am3m Ordinary.

GEORGIA, DOUGLAS COUNTY.—HENRY M. Mitchell has applied for exemption of personalty and setting apart and valuation of homestead, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 30th day of January, 1879 at my office. JOHN V. EDGE,
150 jan10 w2w Ordinary.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 5-16d; in New York at 9 5-16c; in Atlanta at 8¼c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, partly cloudy weather, and slowly rising barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
KIMBALL HOUSE, January 16, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	*Humid'y Pr ct	WIND.		Rainfall.	Weather
				Direction.	Force.		
Atlanta	30.16	49	43	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.10	47	77	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.18	59	82	....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Key West	......	...	...	....	....	.00	....
Galveston	30.10	56	100	E.	Gen'e	.00	Foggy.
Indianola	30.08	53	100	E.	Fresh	.00	Foggy.
Corsicana	30.07	49	64	N. W.	Gen'e	.00	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.13	61	94	S. E.	Light	.00	Foggy.
Mobile	30.16	55	100	S.	Light	.00	Foggy.
Montgomery	30.17	53	93	N.	Light	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., January 16, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND.		Rainfall.	WEATHER.
				Direction.	Force.		
7 a. m.	30.03	49	77	S. E.	Fresh.	.00	Fair.
11:31	30.01	58	76	S. W.	Fresh.	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.02	58	64	N. W.	Brisk.	.00	Cloudy.
4:06	30.03	59	54	N. W.	Fresh.	.00	Fair.
9 p. m.	30.05	53	42	N. W.	Fresh.	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	30.16	49	43	N. W.	Fresh.	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar	30.090	Maximum ther	.60
Mean daily ther	53.25	Minimum ther	.47
Mean daily humid.	61.00	Total rainfall	.00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

CRAIGE & CO.
SOUTHERN
WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR THE
"DOMESTIC"
THE ONLY
SEWING MACHINE
ever sold that fully meets the requirments (complete guarantees.)
Liberal Terms to Merchants.
Write for Circulars.
43 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA.
409 mar24 dtf oct23

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878—d1y

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
118 jan7 d1m

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Dissolution—Simmons, Hunt & Gilbert.
Florida excursion—J. H. Morgan.

The Constitution.
ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 17, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Gold is circulating slightly here.

—Spring building will open finely.

—Florida travel via Atlanta is good.

—The back of the winter is broken.

—The public schools are charmingly full.

—Atlanta insurance agents meet weekly.

—The water-pipes have all thawed out.

—Bar-rooms are on the increase in Atlanta.

—Free lectures on any subject are popular in Atlanta.

—Coal dealers had a dull day of it yesterday.

—Many of the streets need sign-boards badly.

—Atlanta has sixteen miles of superb street railway.

—Some of the street-lamps need a good deal of attention.

—The regularity in the railroad trains coming into the city is noticeable.

—The Gate City Guards are confident of going to Europe.

—Texas still continues to look like a large lump of gold to imaginative emigrants.

—Atlanta is some day destined to be a great manufacturing city.

—The weather yesterday was considerably moderated.

—Atlanta supports some rather dashing looking washerwomen.

—The stock of Atlanta lawyers is greater than the demand these days.

—Everybody in town has a cold of the most malignant type.

—Bob McCrystal has a five and a half inch purp for a pet.

—Plenty of life shown upon the streets yesterday.

—A car-load of mules, cattle and sheep went down the Central railroad yesterday.

—The hotels are crowded with strangers from a distance.

—Several good troupes are on their way to Atlanta.

—Plenty of good rooms, unfurnished, can be rented at three and four dollars each in Atlanta.

—The furniture stores of Atlanta are doing a larger business now than they have done at any time in several months past.

—Mrs. Frank Chanfrau has canceled her engagement, much to the regret of every one in Atlanta.

—A large number of our citizens will be in attendance upon the Savannah races that open Tuesday next at the Ten Broeck course.

—A chicken dispute occurred on Decatur street yesterday. A good large crowd gathered to see the sport and every one seemed to enjoy it.

—Some of the sewers of our city are so filled up with trash that water will not run through them. A well stuffed sewer is on exhibition near the Whitehall crossing.

—The city court was not in session yesterday, owing to the fact that Solicitor Van Epps had an engagement in the supreme court. The court will meet at the usual hour this morning.

—The West Point passenger train was detained some time yesterday on account of the tardiness of a newly married couple, who were not on hand when the train started off.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. W. Monday, of Columbus, is in Atlanta.

—Mr. T. A. Burke, of Athens, is in the city.

—Mr. D. W. Patton, a prominent citizen of Griffin, is visiting Atlanta.

—Colonel Willis A. Hawkins, of Americus, is attending the supreme court.

—Mr. Otis Jones, a former resident of this city, but now of Grantville, is in Atlanta.

—Captain W. B. Hudson, one of Griffin's most prominent citizens, is visiting Atlanta.

—Colonel W. B. Johnson, Judge W. G. Holt and Colonel C. A. Nutting, of Macon, are in the city.

—Hon. P. Walsh, of the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist, is visiting the city. Colonel Walsh is accompanied by his wife.

—Captain Hal Hunter, of Louisville, who displayed so much energy and pluck in the late strikes in that city, has been at the Kimball for a few days.

—Dr. D. T. Johnson and wife, of Griffin, passed through this city yesterday on their way to Fort Worth, Arkansas. Dr. Johnson, we learn, goes to Arkansas probably for the purpose of making that state his future home. He was one of the leading druggists and physicians of Griffin, and was universally popular with every one. We wish him much success in his new home. As the train pulled out of the depot, Dr. Johnson cried out to a representative of THE CONSTITUTION: "Send my paper to me. I could not live without THE CONSTITUTION."

WILHELMJ.

The Great Violinist to Visit Atlanta.

Manager John T. Ford, of Baltimore, is doing well for the south in the matter of amusements. He will furnish Atlanta with many of the best attractions of the present dramatic season. Frank C. Bangs, one of the most famous living Shaksperean actors, will be here next Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights, supported by Mr. Thomas Keene, who has a big American reputation. Mr. Ford also sends out a strong company in support of Mr. Bangs. On the 31st, and 1st of February Modjeska will visit Atlanta under the same management. In addition to these two stars we are to enjoy another rare and unexpected treat from the enterprise of the leading theatrical manager in the country.

Mr. Ford has just closed a contract with

AUGUST WILHELMJ,

the world renowned violinist, to take a tour of the leading southern cities from Washington to New Orleans. He will be in Atlanta on the 17th of February. It is understood that Mr. Ford pays Wilhelmj $500 a night. Atlanta will give a rousing reception to the man who has been justly called the "modern Paganini."

The following brief sketch of this great musician will be found of interest to all who appreciate the art he illustrates so nobly:

August Wilhelmj was born on the 21st of September, 1845, at Usingen, the former residence of the prince of Nassau-Usingen. His father, the well-known doctor of laws, August Wilhelmj, was of the official aristocracy of north Germany, having been at one time attorney-general of Prussia.

The first instructor of Wilhelmj in the art of which he is such a distinguished professor was Conrad Fischer, of Wiesbaden, concert master to the duke of Nassau. Such rapid progress did the young violinist make that when Henrietta Sontag visited his parents in 1852, she was so moved by his exquisite performance—though he was scarcely seven years old—that she embraced him, crying, "Surely you will become the Paganini of your fatherland!"

His genius ripened quickly, and in his earliest youth he was almost as famous for his purity of tone and the marvelous accuracy of his ear as he is to-day. As if by instinct, if he heard a harmonious chord, or a painful dissonant crash of instruments, he could identify every note that made up the aggregate sound. So instantaneous was his apprehension that, in September, 1853, when only eight years old, he played in a string quartette, by Haydn, after hearing it but once.

From 1861 to 1864, Wilhelmj remained in the Leipsic conservatory of music, under the personal charge of Herr David, having for his teachers in the theory of music, Moritz Hauptmann and Ernst Fredrich Richter.

His triumphs in his fatherland were brilliant and unprecedented. Ovations were accorded him everywhere. He went to England only to continue his successes. In Paris he was enthusiastically received and the critics called him the "new Paganini." He has done more than other musicians to popularize the great productions of Wagner. He came to America crowned with the laurels of the first of all living musicians. All the leading northern and western cities have heard him with delight. The opportunity of enjoying his genius will soon be accorded the people of Atlanta.

From the days of Paganini to the present there have intervened in the unbroken series of great violinists none so masterful, none so accomplished, none so rich in inspiration, none so earnest in his devotion to his art as August Wilhelmj. All Europe has heard him, and confessed his marvelous power of enchantment. It is in America that he modestly desires to find the crown of his artistic triumph.

As this remarkable genius is only 33 years old it may be justly supposed that he is only on the threshold of his greatest achievements. His present power, however, is simply marvelous.

MIDNIGHT BAWLERS.

Fifteen Disorderly Persons Arrested at One Haul—All of them Take a Pick or Shovel in Theirs.

In the fifth ward, near Walton spring, there is a block of buildings known as "Campbell's block," in which reside a large number of families of negroes. Some of them are a very noisy set, and on frequent occasions much complaint has been made at the police headquarters by the numerous quiet and respectable families who reside in the neighborhood. A few days ago complaint was lodged at the station-house that these noisy negroes had the evening previous given a ball, which was kept up all night, much to the regret of the residents in that locality, who had retired at an early hour with a view of getting a good night's rest.

The complainants claim that those who attended the ball were very disorderly, and that they kept up a continuous howling the whole night. Wednesday last Captain Connolly, with a squad of policemen, made a grand raid upon that locality and succeeded in capturing the entire party—fifteen in all—who had created the disturbance.

All of those who were arrested were men, and a majority of them plead guilty at once. Yesterday morning this group of prisoners was carried before Recorder Milledge, and the defendants were tried upon a charge of disorderly conduct. Several of them were found guilty, and in each case a fine of fifteen dollars and costs was imposed. In all, about $150 in fines were passed up against the knights of Campbell's block. This wholesale arrest, it is thought, will insure good order in this locality for some time to come. Only one or two of the negroes paid their fines. The remaining number were sent to the recorder's chain-gang, where they will do gallant service at the end of a pick or a shovel. A few more hauls like this would insure quietude in other localities of our city, and either put money in the city treasury or add more hands to the force now employed on the streets of Atlanta. When Captain Connally does a piece of work he generally does it well.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

LIST OF CIRCUITS, SHOWING CASES UNDISPOSED OF:
Atlanta Circuit.......... 60

ATLANTA, GA., January 16, 1879.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 11. Argument concluded.

No. 15. Sewell vs. The State. Forcible entry, from city court of Atlanta. Argued. John B. Goodwin, for plaintiff in error. Howard Van Epps, city solicitor, for the state.

No. 16. Wiggins vs. Cleghorn, Herring & Co. Appeal, from DeKalb. Argued. L. J. Winn, for plaintiff in error. E. A. Angier; W. H. Hulsey; W. L. Calhoun, for defendants.

No. 18. Holly vs. the Atlanta street railway. Case, from Fulton. Argued. M. de Graffenreid, for plaintiff in error. Hopkins & Glenn, contra.

No. 17. Finney vs. Mayer & Co. Illegality, from Fulton. John A. Wimpy, for plaintiff in error. T. P. Westmoreland; George S. Thomas, contra.

At the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Wimpy, the court adjourned to 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

A Traveler.

"Dr. Sims recently secured a fine pointer dog, about eleven months old, and after keeping the dog at his house a week, sent him to Dr. H. B. Lee, of Atlanta, placing him in charge of a baggage-master of the Western and Atlantic railroad. This was about three weeks ago. Last Saturday evening the dog appeared at Dr. Sims's house, put out his paw to be shaken, and after a short visit struck out for some other place, presumably the home from which the doctor got him. The dog must have trotted all the way from Atlanta, one hundred and thirty-eight miles, but the most wonderful part of the performance was his knowing the way back. We presume correspondence between the two gentlemen will develop how long it took the dog to make the trip."

We find the above in a Chattanooga exchange, and meeting Dr. H. B. Lee upon the streets yesterday afternoon, asked him what he knew of the matter. Dr. Lee said that the dog disappeared from his house January 4th, and since that time he had seen nothing of him. The dog will be shipped back to Atlanta to-day.

Attempted Escape.

On Wednesday, 15th inst., as the Georgia railroad accommodation train was between Edgewood and Kirkwood, a prisoner, whom Captain Hunter was carrying to Decatur to place in jail, jumped from the window of the smoking car. It was a very desperate leap as both his hands were tied with a rope. Fortunately, there was a piece of rope hanging from his hands, and just as he cleared the window, a gentleman who was sitting near the negro caught the rope and held him suspended at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. The conductor soon stopped the train, lowered him to the ground and politely escorted him back to the car. Mr. Boyd never fails to do his duty. He has been running this train for four or five years, and being a perfect gentleman, has made many friends—especially among the ladies.

—There will be an elegant entertainment with the Stereoptican, in the ball-room of the Markham House, this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock, complimentary to the guests and friends of the house.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
DRY GOODS, CARPETS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

We announce in closing the fall season, special bargains in the following goods: Foreign and Domestic DRESS GOODS, Colored SILKS, Black SILKS, Blankets, Cloaks, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Flannels, Cassimeres, Table Linens, Hosiery, etc.

CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

We will add to our present stock Carpets on Monday, 30th instant, an immense line of CARPETS bought by Mr. Boynton of our firm at a manufacturer's closing sale. The patterns are beautiful, and prices way below anything ever seen in this market. BOOTS AND SHOES.—Call and examine our stock of Boots and Shoes. We have an immense stock, at bottom prices. ☞ We mean to reduce our stock, and if you wish bargains give us a call, and you SHALL be satisfied.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
66 and 68 Whitehall Street.
654 dec31 d1m 4th and 5th cols 4th pg

THE STREETS.

Improvements That are Probable.

The new city council can in no way endear itself to the people more effectually than by attending at once to the streets. They have been worse than they are now, but they are still in such a condition as will justify a great degree of care. It is generally known that the last council did the best it could with the means in its hands. But more money has been gathered in and the streets will get their due share of attention. With whole acres of

FRESH DIRT

on the thoroughfare, and the trying weather of winter on us, the streets cannot be expected to be at once in such a condition as could be wished. There is, however, a good prospect of improvement in this direction. The present city council is one of the best we have ever had, and seeing the wants of the people will be very quick to attend to them. City Engineer McDaniel had his enthusiasm thoroughly worked up in favor of the streets, and is hard at work in his efforts to make the appropriation turn out as well as possible. Some of the suburban streets which need work fearfully will be attended to as early as possible. The crossings on all the leading business streets will be kept in the best order. The central streets will be carefully watched and some macadamizing will be done at an early day. These are only some general notes, but they indicate an improvement which will be welcomed by every citizen. As the work progresses it will afford the reporter great pleasure to chronicle the gradual, but sure triumph of science over the stubborn energies of our native mud.

MADAME ANDERSON.

Her Late Feat in Brooklyn and What She Proposes to do Hereafter.

The remarkable feat which has just been terminated by Mme. Anderson, in Brooklyn, N. Y., has excited the curious attention of the entire country. Mme. Anderson is an English woman and has but recently appeared before the public in the role of a pedestrienne. It is reported that she once lived, or visited relatives, for a season in this state, and perhaps the vicinity of Covington. She is a lady of fine physique, remarkable will-power and endurance.

HER WONDERFUL TASK,

self appointed, was to walk 2,700 quarter miles in 2,700 consecutive quarter hours. This is no ordinary performance and at once indicates a continuous and terrific strain upon the physical and nervous powers. But Mme. Anderson resolutely went on with the task in the presence of immense crowds of people, who daily and nightly thronged the scene for four long weeks.

She remained cheerful to the last, and her last quarter mile was gone over in the best time she has yet made—2:37½. She was plucky and has been rewarded handsomely, as her share of the money received for admissions will amount to

NEARLY FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Not content with this, she proposes, as soon as recuperated, to repeat the feat in other cities, and in Chicago she will walk two weeks, making a quarter of a mile every ten minutes. This will be a marvelous accomplishment, provided that she succeeds.

She will remain about two weeks now under the care of her physician. At first she will only be permitted to sleep about fifteen minutes at a time. It is said that she would wake no more if left undisturbed in her sleep. The time of sleep will be gradually increased from day to day. Mme. Anderson is entitled to the championship for endurance as a walker and will draw immensely wherever she may go.

Miss Crossman's Funeral.

Nashville American.

The funeral of Miss Ann R. Crossman, of Lumpkin, Ga., in the chapel of the State Normal college, yesterday morning, was largely attended. The teachers and pupils of the college and the Montgomery Bell academy, State Superintendent Leon Trousdale, Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley and A. V. S. Lindsley, of the state board of education, and many friends of the deceased were present. All the Normal students from Georgia wore badges of mourning and the college chapel was draped in mourning. Messrs. Gilbert, Crutcher and Dowlin, members of the senior class, acted as pall-bearers. Rev. G. S. Williams, pastor of the Central Baptist church, opened the services with reading of the Scriptures and prayer. Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Hoyt then delivered a brief, but beautiful, and appropriate address. The exercises, which were interspersed with music, were then concluded by Rev. W. M. Leftwich, pastor of Elm street church, of which Miss Crossman was a member. The remains were interred at Mt. Olivet, Dr. Leftwich reading the burial service. The young men who are attending the college from Georgia—Messrs. A. W. Starke, J. A. Noyes, W. C. Johnson, V. E. Orr, C. D. Maddox and Mr. Glenn—acted as pall-bearers. The senior class, with which Miss Crossman would have graduated, and the students from Georgia, met and adopted suitable resolutions of regret.

Robbing an Editor.

Last evening a daring robbery was perpetrated at the residence of Mr. H. W. Grady, on West Baker street. While the family, with a number of visitors, were in the parlor, a thief entered the hall-way and appropriated to his own use two fine overcoats, one of them the property of Mr. Derby, who resides at Mr. Grady's, and the other belonging to Mr. Harry Peck, who was visiting the house. No one discovered the theft until Mr. Peck was about to leave, when the coats were found to be missing. No clue is known that will lead to the arrest of the thief or the recovery of the stolen property.

A Needed Donation.

A few days ago the Western and Atlantic railroad with its usual generosity donated to the city of Atlanta five car loads of excellent wood to be distributed among the poor. The wood was delivered to Mayor Calhoun with the compliments of the managers of the road.

Mayor Calhoun at once had it divided out among the needy persons who reside in the city and we are glad to learn that it was by this means many were enabled to keep comfortable during the severe weather that has been prevailing.

The Western and Atlantic railroad never fails to come to the rescue upon all occasions of this character.

Marriage.

Wednesday afternoon, at the residence of the bride's father in Bartow county, Mr. John Hawkins, of Rome, was married to Miss Maggie Fitten by Rev. Dr. Axson, of Rome. Only the members of the family and a very few friends were present. Mr. Hawkins and his bride left on the afternoon train for Rome, his home.

Miss Fitten is a sister of Major John Fitten, of this city, and has frequently visited Atlanta. Mr. Hawkins is from Atlanta, but has lived in Rome for the past few years. The many friends of Mr. Hawkins and his wife in Atlanta wish for them all possible happiness.

Emory College.

This honored institution, situated at Oxford, forty miles from Atlanta, is enjoying a rare degree of prosperity. There are now in actual attendance 23 seniors, 29 juniors, 27 sophomores and 28 freshmen, making a total—in the four college classes—of 107 pupils. The preparatory school is finely attended. Considering the dullness of the times the attendance is very fine, and the college is enjoying a rare degree of prosperity.

—A singular phenomenon is noticed at Greensburg, Indiana, the county seat of Decatur county, which was named by Mrs. Thomas Hendricks, aunt of Thomas A. Hendricks. In 1870 a green plant was seen sprouting from a crevice in the court-house tower, which could not be easily reached and has since grown into a fine silver maple-tree, which is at present 12 feet high and three inches in diameter. It can be seen for many miles around, and trains have been stopped by accommodating conductors until the passengers could see the wonder. The rapid growth of the tree is forcing the stones apart, but the people will not permit their tree to be removed yet.

CLEM GREEN ON DECK.

Reported Change Among the Deputies in the Sheriff's Office.

It was currently reported upon the streets yesterday that Mr. H. L. Collier, recently named upon the Wilson ticket, which was successful in the race for sheriff, as one of the deputies, will not serve in that capacity. Mr. Collier is quite an able and promising civil engineer, and has been and is engaged in certain surveys now being prosecuted in the state in the interest of the United States government. In order to continue in these labors, in keeping with his tastes and profession, it is understood that Mr. Collier has made a satisfactory change with his associates, whereby Mr. Clem C. Green is to take his place and perform the duties of deputy sheriff.

Mr. Green has been a deputy sheriff for a number of years past, and has always given the utmost satisfaction. He is a prompt, courteous and industrious gentleman, and those who have known him so long and so favorably in this position will rejoice to know that his services are not to be lost to the county.

A TRIP TO PARIS

And Face to Face With the Beauties of the Exposition.

The recent universal exposition in Paris was one of the grandest in the world's history. It was conceived upon the most gigantic plans and carried forward with an almost reckless disregard of expense. But few of our fellow-citizens were fortunate enough to visit this great international show, and only a limited number have been enabled, through the illustrated prints, to get an idea of its magnificence.

BROUGHT HOME TO US.

The ladies of the Benevolent home, one among our worthiest institutions, have arranged to present the chief beauties of the exposition to our people right here at home. The art of photography, in its wonderful progress, has succeeded in putting upon glass plates, with all the details and perfection of the most delicate sort, the leading features and attractions of the exposition. Professor C. A. Howard, with his costly and excellent stereopticon will present these views for the ladies, and the various phases and points of interest in the exposition will be pointed out and explained by Mr. Small, of THE CONSTITUTION, who was present at the exposition in an official capacity on behalf of our government. These special features will make the entertainment one of more than ordinary interest. The photographic views arrived yesterday from Paris, through the American agency, and the exhibition will take place at an early date the coming week at DeGive's opera house.

This tour to the exposition will be upon moderate terms, and all who desire to say they saw "the exposishong at Paree" can be accommodated. The cause is very worthy, and the pictures, 20 feet square, will be found worth the money. Look out for the date of the exhibition!

SENATORIAL GOOD LOOKS.

Some of the Characteristics of the Grave Seigniors.

Washington Letter to the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Recent letters from South Carolina announce the rapid recovery of Governor Hampton, and his intention of visiting Washington as soon as he is able to travel. He will bring with him his daughter, who is described as possessing unusual beauty, and whose advent in society here is expected to be quite a sensation. She is about twenty years old, and just from school. The Governor himself is a large, well framed man, with a face that is somewhat striking in its tout ensemble, if that is a proper thing to say, but his features are irregular and his skin is coarse. When he comes here South Carolina will be represented by better looking men in the senate than any other state, as Hamburgh Butler is a very handsome man. He has ugly eyes, however—cold, cruel and snaky.

The senate can stand a good many handsome men without the floor being crowded with them. Leaving Conkling out of the question, a glance at the senate will show many good-looking men, dignified, well dressed, bald-headed, high "dome of thought," well-filled stomach, but very few with pretensions to beauty.

You often see Burnside's form and face in the fashion plates in tailor stores, alongside the marquis of Lorne, and he is a man of fine appearance. He is the best dressed man in the senate, as Clarkson Potter is the best dressed man in the house, only Potter looks like a swell—a cockney—and Burnside looks like an emperor. No man in the senate looks wiser than Burnside. No man was ever so wise as he looks; but appearances are often deceptive.

Ferry, Allison, Booth, Dorsey, Jones of Nevada, Eustis, Don. Cameron, Spencer, Windom—the younger men in the senate—are good looking, that is—they are up to the standard of manly beauty, such as you will find among business men of New York and Chicago.

Bayard, Morrill of Vermont, Stanley Matthews, Whyte of Maryland, Cameron of Wisconsin, and some other of the older looking senators, have the appearance of ability and profundity, and may be said to look impressive.

Ingalls looks like a college professor.

Gordon looks like a soldier with a great saber scar on his cheek.

Lamar looks like a man with a great remorse. His head is bent down, his hair uncut and his hand trembles.

Christiancy's appearance suggests the same idea. He is growing old very fast, and his habit of pacing the floor behind the senators' chairs, with his hands clasped under his coat-tail, is more and more noticeable. They say there is trouble on the old man's mind.

Blaine's appearance is familiar, only he hasn't a black hair left.

Hamlin looks like an old New England parson, and Kirkwood like an old-fashioned country doctor.

Edmunds' likeness to the picture of St. Jerome is well known.

Morrill looks like Charles Sumner, except his frame is not so massive, nor his bearing so noble.

McCreery, of Kentucky, looks like Mr. Pickwick.

Eaton, of Connecticut, like Uncle Pumblechook, in "Great Expectations." I never see Eaton talking to a page without thinking of Pumblechook and Pip, and expecting to hear him turn to Thurman, who is his seat mate, and saying, "Now mum, with respections to this boy."

Garland, of Arkansas, looks like one of the priests in Vibert's pictures.

Ben. Hill looks like Joseph Medill.

Rollins, of New Hampshire, is the smallest man in the senate; Davis, of Illinois, the largest. Ferry has the most hair on his head, and Cameron, of Wisconsin, the least. Grover and Jones, of Florida, are the tallest men. Hamlin and Merrimon habitually wear swallow-tail coats, and McDonald wears an old-fashioned cloak, like the toga of a Roman senator.

POOR OLD PARKER.

Death at Janesville of a Well-Known Circus Lion.

Janesville Gazette.

"Parker" is dead. The old lion, who season after season has been gazed upon by hundreds and thousands, is no more. Yesterday afternoon he breathed his last, old age and its infirmities having weakened him so that death had an easy victory over him. He was a very large animal and was among the first performing lions ever exhibited in this country. He was among the first ever tamed by Crocket, who conceived the idea that lions could be made to submit to the rule of man, an idea which was sneered at by even his friends. Crocket, however, insisted on making the trial, and in spite of the warnings of friends entered the cage occupied by "Parker" and other lions. "Parker" pounced upon him and a fierce struggle ensued, but Crocket came forth as conqueror. The lion got his revenge on man, however, and in 1862 he broke from his cage in Astley's amphitheater in London, where he was on exhibition, and pouncing upon Jarvey, who was Crocket's assistant, seized the poor man's throat with his fangs, and sucked the life-blood from his victim. Not content with having killed his keeper, he tossed his limp and lifeless body to and fro as a cat would a dead mouse. When Crocket appeared on the scene "Parker" was still infuriated by the taste of human blood, and a fierce struggle ensued. Crocket procured blankets, and saturating them with spirits, fastened them to the end of long poles and set fire to them. By thrusting these hot flames into the very face of the lion, the animal was frightened and made to skulk back into his cell, where he was secured. "Parker" was afterward safely housed in the zoological garden at London, where he was visited by hundreds. The lion was brought to this country in 1863 in connection with the European circus, and at the sale of that concern in 1872, was purchased by Mr. Robbins, who has owned him since. "Parker" has felt the infirmities of age for some months, and it has been with some difficulty, toward the last of the season, that he could mount the cage, on top of which he was always posed during the street parades. For the past few weeks he has grown feebler, and though his appetite kept good, the food did not seem to strengthen him, and worn out, he at last closed his record.

English Prime Ministers.

English prime ministers are a long-lived class. Since 1800 there have been 18. Of these, but one, Pitt, was a bachelor, and he died, the youngest of the list, at the age of 46. Then came, in point of age, Spencer Perceval, assassinated at 50; then Canning, who died at 57. Sir Robert Peel died, aged 62, in consequence of a fall from his horse. Of the rest, Lord Sidmouth, who quitted office as premier in 1804, died at 87 in 1844. Lord Grenville left office in 1807, and died, aged 75, in 1834. The duke of Portland died at 71. Lord Liverpool, whose administration was by far the longest—15 years—died at 58. Viscount Goderich, father of the present Marquis of Ripon, resigned office in January, 1828, and died in 1859, aged 67. The Duke of Wellington quitted office in November, 1830, and died in 1852, aged 83. Earl Grey left office in 1834, and died in 1844, aged 81. Viscount Melbourne left office, the second term of tenure, September, 1841, and died, aged 69, in 1848. Earl Russell resigned the premiership last in July, 1866, and died in 1877, aged 85. Lord Derby was last in office in June, 1859, and died in 1869, aged 70. The Earl of Aberdeen resigned office in February, 1855, and died at the age of 76 in 1860. Viscount Palmerston died in office in November, 1865, aged 81. Lord Beaconsfield was 74 on the 21st of last month, and on the 29th Mr. Gladstone was 70. Of these eighteen ministers, nine have sat as premiers in the house of commons, and two, Lords Russell and Beaconsfield, have filled the office in either house. Pitt, Canning, Palmerston, and Spencer Perceval died in office. Seven of these ministers, Pitt, Grenville, Liverpool, Canning, Melbourne, Palmerston, Disraeli, have to-day no male descendants. Canning's widow received a viscounty, with remainder to her son, but he died without issue. One nephew of his survives, the Marquis of Clanricarde, who is unmarried. Lord Melbourne's property passed to Lady Palmerston, his sister, and her grandson, Earl Cowper, now possesses it. Lord Palmerston left his estates to his wife's son by her first husband, who thereupon took Lord Palmerston's name, (Temple,) but he, too, is childless.

Good Cheer for Consumptives.

There is a form of Consumption which was better indicated by the old-fashioned name of "decline." It is the dreaded scourge of some parts of the Southern States, claiming more victims every year than are swept away by the most terrible visitations of the yellow fever. The malady arises from the inability of the patient's system, to take up and assimilate the nourishing ingredients of the food that is eaten. Some years ago the medical profession, with remarkable unanimity, agreed that Cod Liver Oil contained the most concentrated and easily absorbed elements of nutrition. If the nauseous taste and smell of the oil could be avoided it would unquestionably by the most sovereign remedy that ever shed a healing blessing on the human race. And these repulsive properties are successfully removed by the union of pure COD LIVER OIL with the HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA in SCOTT'S EMULSION. The combination is a most elegant one, pleasant, sweet as milk in flavor, congenial to the stomach, and acting directly as a powerful yet gentle tonic of the brain and nervous system.
415 dec20 d3m fri sun wed& wky3m

'Tis Sweet to Love, but Oh! how Bitter."

Their acquaintance began auspiciously Beautiful, amiable and interesting, he loveliness excited the admiration of all who knew her, and it is not strange that after a few meetings the Aurora of love irradiated his skies, and he wandered in a blissful dream of happiness. His wooing progressed favorably, and might have terminated successfully, had he not told his love in a voice which sent a shudder through her frame, and produced a feeling of revulsion fatal to his hopes. He should not have appeared in the refined presence of his lady-love when laboring under the disadvantage of a bad cold, when he could have rid himself of it so easily by the use of Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar, a never failing remedy for Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Price 50 cents. For sale by Collier & Co.; wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 may2 deow1v&weow1v.

WM. CRENSHAW,
Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.
Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

Christmas Goods!
At McBride's Kaga, Kioto and Nagasaki Porcelain Japanese Lacquer Ware, for Holiday and Bridal Presents. The most extensive stock ever brought to the South, at McBRIDE'S.
547 nov28 d1y lo'l

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists.
299 nov17 dtf

Grand Opportunity to Buy
Dry Goods and Carpets Cheap at the great clearing out sale of
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.
jan12 dtf

Hon. A. H. Stephens, the great Statesman of the South, writes: "I have used Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism with great benefit. I cheerfully recommend it." It never fails to cure. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to R. H. Helphenstine Washington, D. C.
67 nov3 d&w8mtil julp3

For upward of thirty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cents a bottle. 466 feb26 d&w1v

Good Advice.
Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, etc. Every family should have a bottle of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. Don't allow for one moment that cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemorrhages, and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true GERMAN SYRUP is curing thousands of these dreaded diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three doses will cure you. One Bottle will last your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your druggist.
378 june22...d&w1y eow&weow

—Coal Creek and Anthracite Coal mixed is the best and cheapest Coal yet. It burns up clean and lasts much longer than any other Coal. It is far superior to Montevallo. Try it, at W. S. WILSON & BRO.'S.
000 jan17 d2t fri sun

—CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of Petrolum, is now presented to the public as the best Restorative and Beautifier of the hair the world has ever produced. It performs what others only claim for their preparations.
000 jan2 d&weow 1y 2

—Indorsement of the eminent Professor Doremus:
BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, NEW YORK, November 15, 1878.
This is to certify that I purchased of Mr. S. H. Williamson, 36 Broadway, a can of Dooley's Baking Powder; that I had biscuits made therewith; that I have analyzed the same, and that they do not contain alum or any other deleterious substance.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., LL.D.,
Professor Chemistry and Toxicology in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

Gay, McCleskey & Co.
Are selling Dress Goods, Cloaks, Flannels, Blankets, Water-proofs, Jeans, Cassimeres, and ALL WINTER GOODS at greatly reduced prices to clear out. Remember they mean business when they advertise.
jan17 d1t

Rev. Dr. Leftwich.
See afternoon's Post for full account of his first sermon, description of church, etc.
jan17 d1t

Gay, McCleskey & Co.
Have just received another shipment of those celebrated KEEP'S Shirts, the best and cheapest made. Remember, these goods have been reduced in price and are now being sold at the same price as asked by other houses for inferior goods. Call and supply yourself. jan17 d1t

—The best and cheapest Coal yet. Coal Creek and Anthracite mixed. It beats "Montevallo." W. S. WILSON & BRO.
jan17 d1t fri

Dr. Leftwich in Baltimore.
His church, salary, first sermon. See Baltimore letter in this Evening's Post.
jan17 d1t

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., January 16, 1879.

J C Glenn, Kirkwood; W H Field, Yellow River; E T Dobbs, Ga; Sam'l Hyman, Nashville; J Williams, Knoxville; G C Johnson, Louisville; N W Thornton and wife, Ind; Arthur Bryan, Charleston; F D Bush, Chattanoooga; J W Arnold, Macon; W L Danley, Nashville; W P Chapin, W J Cullom, Tenn; Wallace Trammell, Griffin; L C Lellan, Marietta; C C Hardee, La; J H Moody, Rochester; Maxon Frenchman, New York; Mrs Wilkie, Ky; M M McDonald, Montgomery; Gen. J B Hood, Henry Border, New Orleans; A Faulkner, Texas; W I Chapin, W J Cullon, Livingston; Thos D Stewart, Conyers; J B Chevis, Griffin; J N Moore, Louisville; A S Porter, Covington; Jno C Moore, Smyrna; H C Underwood, La; M A Evans, Bartow; Col Hampton, New Orleans; F B Powell, Louisville; F F Beehan, Ga; J C Collins, Smith Grove, Ky; J H Kenner, Baltimore; F Gallagher, Texas; T E Powell, Louisville.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., January 16, 1879.

T W Ball, Baltimore; R W Hogan, Ga; T A Burke, Athens; W A Gamble, Ala; Mr and Mrs S B Williams, Misses Williams, Lake Forrest; Miss Blakely, Miss Petrie, Ky; W C Pratt, Louisville; C W Short and family, J C Short, Cincinnati; A Kingston, New York; H Hollman, Baltimore; R L Gilbert, Ga; W B Hudson, D T Johnson, Griffin; J W Berry, Ga; D S Gordon, Va; R T Harper, Ga; Z E Simmons and lady, New York; W F Keenan, Philadelphia; H Westheimer, Baltimore; C F Robinson and wife Providence; W M Graham, S C; J J Boyd, G E Trywing, Mrs Caldwell and children, J P McMahon, S S Roberts, J A Christian, New York; R T Husted, R J Ruth, R Gwinn Baltimore; H C Hempsted, Ark; McMoline and wife, R M Buford, New Orleans; A Salsheimer, Philadelphia; T B Lyon, Barnesville; Dr J P Turner, Boston.

HENRY R. POWERS. THOMAS R. EGLESTON.
POWERS & EGLESTON,
Stock, Bond and Money
BROKERS,
No. 20 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.
BUY AND SELL BONDS AND STOCKS ON Commission. Receive Funds for Investment. Buy and sell City and State Securities Negotiate Loans. 228 jan14 d1m hd com col

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 16, 1879.

GOLD—
Buying..........100 | Selling..........100½

EXCHANGE—
Buying at..........par | Selling..........¼ prem.

BONDS—

Georgia 6s	103@104	Atlanta City 8s	105@107
Georgia 7s	108@110	Atlanta 10s	113@115
Georgia 7s gold	108@110	Augusta City 7s	97@100
Georgia 8s	110@112	Savannah City	65@ 70
So. Car. valid 6s	80@ 82	Macon City	45@ 50
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	106@108	Ga. R. R. 7s	102@104
		Ga. R. R. 6s	95@ 98
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	106@108	A. & W. P. R.R.	110@112
		Central R. R. 7s	105@107
		So. West R.R. 7s	103@105
		M. & W. R.R. 7s	103@105
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	W. & A.R.R. Lessees, 10 per cent income bonds	105@108
Atlanta Water	99@101		
Atlanta City 7s	99@100		

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	74@ 76	South Wes R.R.	97@ 98
Central R. R.	70@ 72	Atlanta Str't RR	94@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	102@104		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Noon—Stocks quiet. Money 3@3½. Exchange—long $4 82; short $4.87¼. Governments dull. State Bonds steady.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Evening—Money 2½. Exchange $4.84@$.84½. Governments firm; new fives 107⅜. State Bonds dull. Stocks animated.

N. Y. Central	113⅝	Chicago & N. W.	53¾
Erie	23	Preferred	80¼
Lake Shore	69¾	Rock Island	120⅞
Illinois Central	82¼	Western Union	95¾
Pittsburg	89¼		

Sub-treasury balances:
Gold..........$114,187,019 Currency..........$43,993,328

LONDON, January 16—3 p.m.—Bullion increase £535,000. Erie 23⅞. Bank rate reduced to 4. Consols 96 11-16.

PARIS, January 16.—3 p.m.—Rentes 112f, 42½c. Specie decrease 11,250,000 francs.

[Smith, Edwards & Co.'s Annual Cotton Circular —Liverpool, 31st December, 1878.]

In regard to the prospects of our cotton market for the coming year, we would remark that we are confronted on the one side by a short supply of the raw material, and on the other by inveterate bad trade, and the difficulty is to strike the proper balance between them.

Turning first to the side of the raw material, we should say that the development of the American crop points to smaller estimates than prevailed sometime ago. It is true that the bureau's figure is 5,200,000, and that it has hitherto been generally much too low, but there are reasons for thinking that it has fallen into the opposite error this year, and we find that the best judges in America lean to five millions as a fair estimate. That estimate is rather exceeded in New York, but New Orleans scarcely comes up to it. We know of no real impediment now to heavy receipts, and the fact that they are dropping below last year, in connection with the further fact that this crop is much earlier than last, points in our judgment to the conclusion that five millions is at present a reasonable estimate.

The Egyptian crop, on the other hand, is turning out an extraordinary failure; judging from the course of receipts at Alexandria, it seems little more than half the last one. So the increase from America is balanced by the decrease from Egypt. In Bombay the opinion prevails that their crop may exceed the last by 100,000 or 200,000 bales, but past experience teaches that estimates of the Indian crops at this time are worthless, and we should doubt if much increase would take place from that country unless prices go higher than they are now.

Taking a broad view, it does not appear that the cotton supply of the world for 1879 will be materially larger than in 1878. No doubt it has sufficed for the past year in consequence of England consuming 200,000 or 300,000 bales below its full power, and the continent, perhaps, 100,000 or 200,000 bales, and therefore it is evident that any important revival of trade will bring back the fear of cotton scarcity. So far as we can judge, no important revival is likely in England, but on the continent we expect some improvement, if the political situation brightens, and of that there is every sign at present. Russia is consuming very largely, for spinners are said to be engaged for all next year at splendid profits, but the rest of the continent is very depressed, especially Germany and Switzerland. We incline to expect a gradual revival throughout these countries as they see that peace is assured, and we have no doubt that at present prices they will take very largely of the American crop.

In America a decided and genuine revival of trade has taken place—apparently on a solid basis—that country seems at last to have shaken off the lonk lethargy of four years, and business has become sound and profitable, but it now imports so little from Europe that its prosperity has no perceptible effect in quickening industry on this side the Atlantic. It will, however, be a large consumer of cotton, and we think it probable that out of a five million crop, America and the continent together will take three millions, leaving for our consumption about two millions, whereas this past year our consumption was 2,100,000 bales American cotton.

We therefore think it probable that unless the American crop approaches 5¼ millions we shall be threatened with scarcity in the autumn, and the fear of that will likely push prices higher as it did last season in spite of bad trade. For the present, however, it seems to us that the rise of one-half pence per pound that has occurred is about enough, and should the market be pushed higher under small receipts in January, there would likely come a dull spell and some reaction, for Manchester at present is quite unable to follow any important advance.

The most favorable feature at the present moment is the marked improvement in the political situation. Russia has quite changed her tactics of late, and is preparing for executing honestly the treaty of Berlin, and has given up all idea of espousing the cause of the ameer of Afghanistan. When Europe sees clearly that the eastern question is settled for our time, or at least adjourned for several years, we cannot doubt that most beneficial results must follow. To some extent the trade of the country must feel the invigorating effect of it, and we incline to think that latterly we have been passing through "the darkest hour that precedes the dawn."

We think, also, that the severe and searching scrutiny through which banks and commercial houses have had to pass lately has brought to light most of the unsoundness that exists, and after the turn of the year we expect easier money and a relaxation of the strain upon credit that has lasted so long. Though the prospects at the moment are far from good, and intense suffering must be endured by multitudes this winter, we are not without hope that we are leaving the worst behind us, and that in some way—it may be hard to say how—better times will gradually dawn upon us.

A RARE CHANCE
Goods at Slaughtering Prices
AT THE
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE
OF
Furchgott, Benedict & Co.,
38 Whitehall Street.
Please Call and Price our Goods.
jan12 dtf

COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 16, 1879.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton active; middlings 8¼; low middlings 8.

RECEIPTS TO-DAY.

By wagon	179
Air Line Railroad	28
Georgia Railroad	72
Central Railroad	41
Western and Atlantic Railroad	46
West Point Railroad	25
Total	391
Receipts previously	68,308
Total	68,699
Stock Sept. 1	101
Grand total	68,800

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	000
Shipments previously	62,070
Total	62,070
Stock on hand	6,730

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, January 16.—noon—Cotton in moderate inquiry, which is freely supplied; middling uplands 5⁵⁄₁₆; middling Orleans 5 9-16; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 27,500; American 25,000; futures weaker with sellers at last night's prices; uplands, low middling clause, January and February delivery 5 5-16; February and March delivery 5 11-32@5 5-16; March and April delivery 5 11-32; April and May delivery 5 13-32; May and June delivery 5 7-16; June and July delivery 5½; July and August delivery 5 9-16; new crop shipped in January and February per sail 5 13-32.

LIVERPOOL, January 16—2:00 p.m.—Middling uplands 5 5-16; middling Orleans 5 9-16; low middling uplands 5¼; good ordinary uplands 5; ordinary uplands 4¾; uplands, low middling clause, January delivery 5 5-16.

LIVERPOOL, January 16—5:00 p. m.—Futures steady; sales of American to-day 7,150.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Noon—Cotton dull; sales 788 bales; middling uplands 9 5-16; middling Orleans 9 7-16; futures quiet.

January	9.42	March	9.77
February	9.62	April	9.92

NEW YORK, January 16.—Evening.—Cotton dull and easy: sales 206 bales; uplands 9 5-16; Orleans 9 7-16; net receipts to-day 378; gross 378; futures closed firm; sales 45,000 bales.

January	9.38@9.39	May	9.99@10.00
February	9.91	June	10.09@10.10
March	9.80@9.71	July	10.18@10.20
April	9.85@9.86	August	10.28@10.30

Consolidated net receipts..........15,902

GALVESTON, January 16.—Cotton steady; middlings 8¾; low middlings 8⅜; good ordinary 8; net receipts 1,569 bales; gross —; sales 3,103; stock 98,160; exports to France 2,947.

NORFOLK, January 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings 9; net receipts 1,229 bales; gross —; stock 13,346; sales 1,015; exports to Great Britain 4,180; coastwise 1,216.

BALTIMORE, January 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings 9¼; low middlings 8⅞; good ordinary 8½; net receipts 1 700; sales 225; stock 11,386; spinners exports coastwise 40.

BOSTON, January 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings 9⅝; low middlings 9; good ordinary 8½; net receipts 510 bales; gross 2,332; sales —; stock 2,575.

WILMINGTON, January 16.—Cotton steady; middlings 8¾; low middlings 8⅝; good ordinary 7¾; net receipts 631 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 7,171; exports coastwise 93.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings 9¾; low middlings 9¼; good ordinary 8¾; net receipts 156 bales; gross 263; sales 264; stock 8,629.

SAVANNAH, January 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings 9; low middlings 8½; good ordinary 8; net receipts 2,211 bales; gross —; sales 2,200; stock 84,612; exports to Great Britain 9,947; coastwise 2,142.

NEW ORLEANS, January 16.—Cotton steady; middlings 9¼; low middlings 8¾; good ordinary 8⅜; net receipts 6,192 bales; gross 8,091; sales 10,600; stock 359,893; exports to Great Britain 5,950; continent 800; coastwise 820.

MOBILE, January 16.—Cotton quiet and easier; middlings 8⅞; low middlings 8⅜; good ordinary 8; net receipts 813 bales; gross —; sales 1,000; stock 63,706; exports coastwise 1,601.

MEMPHIS, January 16.—Cotton steady; middlings 8¾; net receipts 1,067 bales; shipments 1,056; sales 3,850; stock 75,910.

AUGUSTA, January 16.—Cotton quiet and easier; middlings 8½; low middlings 8; good ordinary 7¼; net receipts 1,363 bales; gross —; sales 1,366.

CHARLESTON, January 16.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middlings 9⅝; low middlings 9⅛; good ordinary 8½; net receipts 2,038 bales; gross —; sales 1,000; stock 57,846; exports to continent 2,195; coastwise 1,227.

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—18@20c.
BUTTER—10@1[illegible]c.
POULTRY—Chickens, dressed 10; turkeys 12½c.
BEESWAX—23a23½.
FEATHERS—new choice mixed 50.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, peeled, 2c; unpeeled 1¾ ℔ lb.

Live Stock Market.

Sheep 3@4½; common cattle 3½@4; good cattle 4@3½; choice cattle 4½@5; extra cattle 5@5½; North Georgia cattle 2½@3; Tennessee 4@5.

Grocery Market.

WHEAT—$1 00a$1 25.
WHEAT BRAN—90.
OATS—42½; seed 50a60.
HAY—Timothy 90a$1 00; Clover none
CORN—60@63.
MEAL—62.
GRITS—$4 25.
PEAS—mixed 60@65; clay 75.
POTATOES—Irish ℔ bbl $2 50@$3 00.
ONIONS—$1 75@$2 00.
CABBAGE—Northern, none.
MOLASSES—25.
SYRUP—New Orleans 35@47.
COFFEE—Rio 12½a17½; old Government Java 25@a29.
SUGAR—Standard A 9¼; white extra C 9¼; extra C 9; yellow 7½a8½; New Orleans 8a10.
FLOUR—Superfine $4 25; extra $4 50@$4 75; family $5 25; extra family $5 50; fancy $6 00@$6 25.
BACON—Clear sides 6¾; sugar-cured hams 10.
GREEN MEATS—4¾.
BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides 4¾@5.
LARD—Tierces kit 7; cans and buckets 7½; refined 7.
CREAM CHEESE—10½.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—Virginia $1 40; Liverpool $1 15.
LIME—$1 00a$1 25.
NAILS—$2 40.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole 20a25; white oak 30a35; Georgia upper 28a40; lining skins 4 00a$9 00 doz.
HIDES—10all.
BAGGING—Jute 2 lbs 13; 1¾ lbs 12½.
IRON TIES—℔ bundle 2 25; P. C. 1 65.
POWDER—Blasting 3 50a4 00; rifle 6 40.
SHOT—Drop 1 75; buck 2 00.

Tobacco.

Trade active and prices fully maintained. Manufactured Tobacco—very common and unreliable 40c; fair common 11-inch 42a45; medium 45a50; extra medium 11 and 12-inch 50a60; fine 11 and 12-inch 60a75; extra fine and fancy styles 75a1 00; Brown's extra or Log Cabin 1 00; Leather wood 1 00; natural leaf 1 00: Calhoun 1 25; Cook's extra fine fig 85; fine cut in pails, 75a85.

Smoking Tobacco—Common assorted sizes 45a50; medium 50a55; Durham best standard brands 58a60.

Dry Goods.

Ticking 6a20; stripes 8; osnaburgs 8¼a9¼; cambrics 5a5½; prints 4½a5½; brown sheetings 7; brown shirtings 6; bleached sheetings 6a11; bleached shirtings 4a8; checks 8a11½; yarns 85.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

FRUITS—Lemons, Malaga $6 00; Palermo $8 50; Menton $8 00 ℔ box; Apples, northern $3 00 a$3 50; Oranges, $10 00 ℔ bbl; Cocoanuts 6; Raisins $2 25a2 50; ½ box $1 50; ¼ box 7c; Currants 7½a8; Citron 20a25; Figs 13a14c; Almonds 20a22c; Pecans 7½; Brazils 7½a10; Filberts 12½a15c; Walnuts 17½.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, Etc.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Flour dull; prices generally without important change; southern flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; Chicago $1.00; ungraded winter red $1.03@$1.08. Corn, new a shade firmer; old dull and unchanged. Oats a shade firmer; No. 3, 34½. Coffee very quiet and unchanged. Sugar very firm; fair inquiry. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice in fair demand and steady. Rosin quiet at $1.37½. Turpentine firmer at 27½@28. Pork slightly in buyers favor and dull; mess spot quoted at $7.60@$7.80 old; $8.87½@$9.25 new. Cut Meats firm; pickled shoulders 3½; middles heavy; western and city long clear 4⅝@4 7-16. Lard in buyers favor and active; prime steam spot 6.15@6.17½. Whisky firmer; closing at $1.10½ bid. Freights quiet.

CHICAGO, January 16.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2 Chicago spring 82¾@82⅞ cash; 82⅞@83 February; 83⅞ March. Corn dull and a shade lower; cash 29⅞; February 30; March 30⅞. Oats quiet and weak; cash 19¾; February 19¾ bid; March 20. Pork in fair demand; cash $8.00; February $8.02½@$8.05. Lard active but a shade lower and unsettled; cash 5¾; February 5.70@5.72½; March 5.82½@5.85. Bulk Meats active and lower; shoulders 2.95; clear rib 4.00; clear sides 4.10. Dressed Hogs in good demand and a shade higher at $3.20@$3.25. Whisky dull and lower at $1.04. At the close, Wheat was firmer: 83 February; 83¾ March. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats steady and unchanged. Pork in good demand and a shade higher; March $8.20@$8.22½; $8.35 bid for April. Lard in good demand and a shade higher; February 5⅞; March 5.85.

ST. LOUIS, January 16.—Flour steady; good demand; medium and high grades scarce and wanted; family $4.20@$4.30. Wheat higher; No. 2 red fall 93⅞ cash; 94 January; 94⅛@94½ February; 95¼ March; No. 3 red fall 89@89⅛; No. 2 spring 78. Corn inactive; No. 2 mixed 29½ cash; 29⅞@30 February; 31@31⅛ March. Oats firmer and active; No. 2, 22¼. Whisky steady at $1.04. Pork firm at $8.05@$8.10. Lard firm at 5.75@5.80. Bulk Meats strong at the opening, but closed easier; 15 to 20 days shoulders 2.75; clear rib 3.90@4.00; clear sides 4.10@4.15.

CINCINNATI, January 16.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat dull; red and white 90@96. Corn quiet at 32@32½. Oats quiet and firm at 24½@27. Pork strong; cash $8.37½ bid; $8.50 asked. Lard in active demand; steam 5.80@5.85. Bulk Meats strong; shoulders 3@3⅛; short rib 3.90@4.00 spot; 4⅜ buyer of April; short clear 4¼. Bacon scarce and firm; held higher; shoulders 3½; clear rib sides 4⅝@4¾; clear sides 4⅞@5. Whisky steady, in good demand and unchanged. Sugar steady and unchanged. Hogs active, firm and higher.

LOUISVILLE, January 16.—Flour dull; extra $3.00@$3.25; family $3.50@$3.75. Wheat in fair demand. red 88; amber and white 93. Corn dull; white 34; mixed 33½. Oats in good demand; white 27; mixed 24. Pork strong at $8.75. Lard firm; choice leaf tierce 6¾; do. keg 7¾. Bulk Meats strong; shoulders 3; clear rib sides 4.15@4.25; clear sides 4⅜@4½. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, none here; clear rib 4⅝@4¾; clear sides 4⅞@5. Sugar-cured Hams 7½@8½. Whisky steady at $1.03.

BALTIMORE, January 16.—Flour fairly active and strong. Wheat, southern quiet and nominal; western quiet and about steady; southern red $1.02@$1.06; amber $1.07@$1.08; No. 2 Pennsylvania red $1.07¼; No. 2 western winter red spot and January $1.05¾@$1.05⅞ February $1.06⅛@$1.06⅜; March $1.05⅝. Corn, southern, small receipts; prices nominal; western quiet and easier for late options; southern white 46@47; yellow 45. Oats dull and barely steady; southern and Pennsylvania 28@32; western white 30@31; do mixed 27@28. Hay dull and steady. Provisions, fair trade; nominally firm. Butter active and firm; choice western packed 18@20; rolls 15@17. Coffee quiet; held firm; Rio cargoes 11¼@16¼. Whisky, small trade at $1.09@$1.09½. Sugar quiet; A soft 8¾@9.

Florida Excursion!

CAPTAIN DEARING'S EXCURSIONISTS leaving Atlanta, January 20th, will have two (2) entertainments given them in Florida. Steamer "HATTIE" will follow special schedule, making

ENTIRE ST. JOHN'S IN DAY LIGHT,
A
BAND OF MUSIC.

Rates include Meals and State-rooms on Boat from Savannah to Melonville and return,
ABOUT SEVEN (7) DAYS.
Pamphlet with full particulars furnished by MR. S. T. TOWNS, No. 41 Alabama street.
107 jan7 dt20th jan 4th page

ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
SAVANNAH, Nov. 30, 1878.

On and after SUNDAY, December 1st, Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leaves Savannah daily at	4:45 p m
Arrive at Jesup daily at	7:15 p m
Arrive at Thomasville daily at	6:50 a m
Arrive at Bainbridge daily at	9:45 a m
Arrive at Albany daily at	10:15 a m
Arrive at Live Oak daily at	2:25 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee daily at	8:00 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville daily at	8:00 a m
Leave Tallahassee daily at	6:30 p m
Leave Jacksonville daily at	6:50 p m
Leave Live Oak daily at	12:25 a m
Leave Albany daily at	4:45 p m
Leave Bainbridge daily at	4:30 p m
Leave Thomasville daily at	8:10 p m
Leave Jesup daily at	7:45 a m
Arrive at Savannah daily at	10:15 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Jacksonville and Savannah and Albany.

Sleeping cars run through to and from Savannah and Albany.

Passengers from Savannah for Fernandina, Gainesville and Cedar Keys, take this train.

Passengers leaving Macon at 7:45 a. m., daily (except Sunday) connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.

Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 6:25 p. m. (daily except Sunday).

Passengers from Savannah for Brunswick and Darien take this train, arriving at Brunswick 7:00 a. m.

Passengers from Brunswick arrive at Savannah 10:15 a. m.

No change of cars between Montgomery and Jacksonville.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Jacksonville; also, through sleepers between Montgomery, Alabama, and Jacksonville, Florida.

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains both ways on Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, &c.

Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every Monday at 9:00 a. m., for Columbus every Wednesday at 9:00 a. m.

Close connection at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for Green Cove Springs, St. Augustine, Palatka, Enterprise, and all landings on St. John's River.

Trains on B. and A. Railroad leave junction, going west, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11:14 a. m., and for Brunswick Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:40 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN

Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted, at	7:00 a m
Arrive at McIntosh, " " "	9:48 a m
Arrive at Jesup, " " "	12:10 p m
Arrive at Blackshear, " " "	3:05 p m
Arrive Dupont, " " "	7:00 p m
Leave Dupont, " " "	4:35 a m
Leave Blackshear, " " "	8:35 a m
Leave Jesup, " " "	11:30 p m
Leave McIntosh, " " "	1:47 p m
Arrive at Savannah, " " "	4:30 p m

WESTERN DIVISION.

DAILY SUNDAY'S EXCEPTED.

Leave Dupont at	5:40 a m
Leave Valdosta at	8:45 a m
Leave Quitman at	10:35 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	1:15 p m
Leave Thomasville at	2:00 p m
Leave Camilla at	4:50 p m
Arrive at Albany	6:50 p m
Leave Albany at	5:10 a m
Leave Camilla at	7:40 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	10:35 a m
Leave Thomasville at	11:20 a m
Leave Quitman at	1:35 p m
Leave Valdosta at	3:10 p m
Arrive at Dupont at	5:45 p m

J. S. TYSON, Master of Transportation.
H. S. HAINES, Superintendent.
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GEORGIA, DOUGLAS COUNTY.—J. C. Stewart has applied for exemption of personalty and valuation and setting apart of homestead, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 30th day of January, 1879, at my office.
JOHN V. EDGE, Ordinary.
149 jan10 w2w